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GRAND OFFENSIVE BEGINS AGAINST SINGAPORE BASE

BRITISH WOE GROWS WITH LOSSES IN WAR AND EGYPTIAN CRISIS

Irritation of London Press Unconcealed—King Faruk Now Under Fire

WILL BACK CONSTITUTION

Beaverbrook Made War Production Minister in Minor Cabinet Reshuffle

Domei

MADRID, February 4.—To mounting British worries over military reverses in Libya and Malaya has been added the Egyptian political crisis over which the London press has displayed unconcealed irritation, it was reported here from the British capital today.

A bitter attack has been directed against King Faruk I of Egypt by British newspapers with the same sinister tone and veiled threats which preceded the ousting of the Iranian Shah last year, the report said.

The Daily Herald charged the Egyptian ruler with "arrogant domineering" toward his ministers.

Moreover, the Laborite Daily openly warned that in case a conflict should arise between the King and the constitution, the British Government will place "all its weight in favor of the constitution against all attempts to establish autocratic government."

The outward cause of the crisis is said to be Premier Sirry Pasha's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Vichy without royal consent.

However, the London Times editorially and Vernon Bartlett in the News Chronicle asserted that a group of courtiers is responsible for the present situation which deprives Britain of a pro-British government in Egypt.

Difficulties Seen

London observers reportedly fail to see how King Faruk can organize a new cabinet which satisfies the Egyptian public as the previous government was comprised of all parties except the ultra-nationalist Wafdists.

While the Wafdists are the most popular, they are not represented.

Coming when the Libyan situation commands deep British concern, the political crisis in nearby Egypt has assumed transcending importance. London dispatches state that British military observers, holding that supremacy in the Mediterranean is essential for an eventual allied counter-offensive in Asia, are placing greater weight upon developments in Cyrenaica than those in the Orient, where it is hoped that Singapore will hold out.

The British public is increasingly surprised that Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of German mechanized troops in Libya, has repeated almost identically his feat of last year, which the British could not check.

However, they believe the British are better prepared to recoup their losses in Libya this year than previously as a result of liquidation of resistance in East Africa, which released men as well as American aid in tanks and aircraft, the London dispatch said.

Minor Cabinet Shakeup

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—In a minor British Cabinet shakeup which has received the approval of King George VI, the British Government has announced the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook, Deputy Prime Minister as Minister of War Production, according to a London report received here today.

Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Trade Board, has been selected to the important post of Minister of Supply, while Colonel J. J. Llewellin, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, will succeed Sir Andrew in his former capacity.

Relieved from duties as Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Supply, Harold MacMillan will serve now as Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Colonies, it was said.

Other changes in the British shakeup are the appointments of Malcom Steward MacCorquodale and Philip Noel-Baker as Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Labor and National Service and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport respectively, the report stated.

Looking Over Bombing Objectives

Army eagles of the Imperial Forces carefully study the lay of the land and vital enemy positions, at a certain base on the East Asian front, preparatory to hopping off on another successful flight. Note the youthfulness of these airmen who are carving a niche of undying fame in the world's annals of modern sky exploits. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Final Assault on British Stronghold Launched by Imperial Forces Yesterday Evening As Artillery Opens Fire

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 5.—A general offensive against Singapore was launched in a driving squall at 6 p.m. yesterday as heavy Japanese artillery swung into full action, opening a terrific bombardment from across the 1,000-meter-wide Johore straits.

KO ISHII TO REPORT ON THAI SITUATION

Former Spokesman of Information Board to Confer With Foreign Office Officials

Ko Ishii, former spokesman of the Board of Information, who left for his new post as counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok on December 2, returned to Tokyo, Wednesday afternoon, to consult with the Foreign Office regarding embassy business. On his arrival in the metropolis, Mr. Ishii revealed the conditions in Thailand at present. His interview given by Domei follows:

"The peaceful entry of the Imperial Forces into Thai territory was carried out uneventfully on December 8. The Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, however, had to make great efforts and was kept extremely busy before the successful conclusion of the agreement. Not a single member of the embassy staff slept on December 7 and 8. Thanks to the efforts of the staff as well as the clear understanding of the Thai Government authorities, diplomatic negotiations concerning the Defensive and Offensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand were carried out smoothly and rapidly.

"The successive victories in the Malay campaign are of course attributable to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, and the strenuous efforts of our officers and men, but we must not forget the sincere cooperation accorded by Thai authorities. Japan must henceforth do its best to help the wholesome development of Thailand and respect it as a powerful nation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The attitude of Premier Luang Pibul toward Japan is clear and definite. He is determined full-heartedly to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere, declaring that victory for Japan is victory for Thailand.

"The Thai people also are pro-Japanese. They are partly delighted and partly surprised to learn of the brilliant war results scored by the Imperial Forces. They are saying that the fall of Hongkong was a Christmas present, the occupation of the Philippines a New Year's gift and that Singapore will be the present for Empire Day. Those wishing to learn the Japanese language are daily increasing and the Japanese Language School in Bangkok is filled to capacity.

"I have experienced the air raids of the British warplanes a few times. When I once went out-of-doors in the evening immediately after an alarm siren, I saw an enemy plane found by search-light and shot down by high-angle gunfire. Just then the cheers of "Chaiyo" were heard from the Thailanders at dark street corners. Since then the Thai people seem to have become convinced of the incompetence of British aircraft and have

(Continued on Page 2)

Van Mook Dissatisfied With Conduct of War; Collaboration Sought

Domei

BERNE, February 4.—Voicing dissatisfaction over the conduct of allied military operations in the southwestern Pacific, H. J. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, declared in Washington today that "simple nomination of General Sir Archibald Wavell as commander in the Pacific is yet insufficient." Allied collaboration in the Pacific must be increased, he declared.

20 BILLS APPROVED BY HOUSE OF PEERS

Okochi of Kenkyukai, Gejo of Doseikai Carry on Interpellation in Diet

By approving 20 bills at its plenary session held this morning, the House of Peers has further manifested an eagerness to examine Government bills in the shortest possible period so as to assist the Government in executing its urgent policies.

Bills for the wartime consulate court law, special wartime court organization law, special wartime civil law, and special wartime criminal law were approved upon the presentation of the reports of the respective committees that examined them. Those four bills were immediately referred to the House of Representatives.

Then the bill for the revision of the bond issue law and 15 other bills which, after being approved and submitted by the House of Representatives, were sent up to the House of Peers were reported upon by the chairmen of the respective committees. They were unanimously passed by the Upper house.

Upon passing these 20 bills, the plenary session adjourned at noon.

The budget committee of the House of Peers held its session at 10 a.m. and the interpellation on the Government policy was continued by Viscount Kiko Okochi, Kenkyukai, and Yasumaro Gejo, Doseikai.

The Upper House committees on the southern development bank, postal law revision, rice control law and national physical training also met at 10 a.m.

In the House of Representatives, the committees on petition, rice control, account settlement and Hypothec Bank law met at 10 a.m. The plenary session of the Lower House is scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. The bill for naming the present war, the War of Greater East Asia, will be approved by the House of Representatives, upon receiving the report of the committee studying it. The Bank of Japan law revision bill and two other bills will

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS, ITALIANS HEADING FOR DERNA

High Command Announces Axis Troops Making Good Headway in Libyan Front

Domei

ROME, February 4.—Axis troops, supported by Italian and German aircraft, continue to advance toward Derna, Libya, the High Command announced today.

Indian forces protecting the British retreat in Cyrenaica, North Africa have been severely defeated, the communique said.

Derna Retreat Admitted

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 3.—For the first time British Headquarters are admitting the retreat of the Indian troops from their positions at Derna.

Soviets Repulsed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 3.—For weeks the Soviets have been launching mass attacks against the German lines in order to relieve the Soviet forces encircled in Leningrad. The German defense, however, conducted by troops from Oldenburg and Holstein in Northern Germany was a complete success and the Soviets were deprived of the possibility of relieving the encircled town.

This was announced by competent military quarters on Wednesday evening, stating that German heavy and heaviest artillery, now as before, continued the shelling of important military establishments of the city. In the course of the last few weeks, massed enemy formations stormed 123 times against the German lines and were repulsed on each occasion by the besiegers with heavy losses. At a temperature sometimes reaching 35 degrees below zero the German infantry in fierce hand to hand fighting repulsed the attacking Soviet waves one after the other. During these repeated Soviet assaults, heavy losses were inflicted on at least five Soviet divisions and two Soviet brigades. More than 7,000 enemy corpses cover the battlefield in front of the German lines. A total of 979 prisoners were taken and 2,100 wounded whom the retreating Soviet forces could not take with them were captured and are now being cared for by the German soldiers.

The Soviet prisoners declare that they lost a tremendous number of men who were simply frozen to death because for days and weeks they were compelled to face the German lines without shelter from the snow and cold. The war material, lost by the enemy in the course of this fighting, includes 33 tanks, 121 guns, 28 grenade throwers, 47 machine-guns and a large number of other infantry arms. These losses, however, occurred alone in a sector of a single German division of the Eastern

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AUSTRALIAN CHIEFS STAGE WORDY CLASH

Ex-Premier Menzies Blasts Leader's Stand as Act of Fifth Columnist

GREAT SHOCK FOR CURTIN

Citizens and Important Industries to Be Moved From Northern Coast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 3.—Controversy over relations with England has further been heightened in Australia, as Premier John Curtin loudly criticized the irresponsibility of the London Government while Robert Menzies, former Premier, said in reply that such criticism of the British Government was a base act of fifth columnists.

Premier John Curtin said as follows:

"Listening to the British explanation of the relation between Australia and England, I am greatly surprised and also have received a severe shock. Australia has done everything in the past to guarantee its cooperation with England."

Criticizing the Premier, the former Premier Menzies remarked:

"Such an utterance that tends to cool Australia-England relations is a base fifth column act. Questions concerning war must be proposed to the British Government in utter secrecy. I never think that the defense of England is out of proportion. Australia has already determined not to be slack in preparing for any emergency, and the Government promulgated a law concerning the adjustment of labor that will enable the Government to requisition labor and private property. Has not Premier Curtin announced the plan of greatly expanding airplane factories with a budget of £5,000,000 and to requisition women in the increased production of bombers?"

Evacuate North Coast

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, February 4.—Premier Curtin of Australia has ordered the evacuation of residents and removal of important industries from the northern coast of the country, according to a report reaching here from Melbourne. The occupation of the Bismark Islands and Amboina by Japanese Forces has caused Australians to make frantic efforts for defense, in fear of Japanese attack.

The War Cabinet of Australia in deciding today to order the evacuation of residents from the north coast area, issued the following order:

"In view of imminent danger of Japanese attack on Australia, the Cabinet Council decided on February 4 on the policy of carrying out a large-scale evacuation of residents from the northern coastal areas where defense facilities are comparatively weak, and also of removing food and other important industries to safer inland districts."

Taiwan Youths Volunteer

According to the Information Section of the Taiwan Government-General, applications were placed by 13,109 Taiwanese young men to be volunteer soldiers on the first day of acceptance of applications, says a report reaching here from Taihoku.

Special Victory Wine

With the fall of Singapore, the last stronghold of the British Empire in East Asia, which is reported imminent, two go of sake will be specially distributed to each household in Hyogo Prefecture in celebration of the occasion, says a message reaching here from Osaka.

Loss of Singapore Seen as Certain Sign Of British Decline as First-Rate Power

The imminent loss of Singapore will prove a glaring sign of the decline of Britain as a world Power. Even Britishers themselves are admitting it, according to various pieces of information available at Berlin, an Asahi correspondent reported Wednesday. The gist of the Berlin dispatch follows:

A report from a British source reveals that it is now a usual sight in London for many to sadly stand in the streets, their eyes attracted by the banner headline "Siege Begins at Singapore" in the front page of the newspapers in their hands. All local papers are agreed in announcing an approaching crisis for Britain.

A German paper, closely related to the German Foreign Ministry, Tuesday, declared in this connection that the anticipated fall of Singapore is a more grave question to Britain than similar occurrences at Dunkirk and Crete. In the latter cases, the withdrawal of the British troops were made in foreign lands. At Singapore the same will have to be made in British territory. This will positively be a sign of the declining of the British power to that extent, the German paper asserted.

The Times is reported to have recently declared that of all the places deserted by the British troops since the outbreak of the current European War, Singapore now on the brink of falling into the hands of the Japanese is the most important. Now that the command on the Straits of Johore, the paper was further reported to have lamented, has been won by the Japanese Forces, the significance of the stronghold as a naval base has been entirely lost.

Regarding how the Japanese will occupy Singapore, nothing is said in the informations gathered at Berlin from British and American sources. One thing which these informations are stressing is how quickly the occupation will be realized. It seems that all strategic experts both in Britain and America can air no opinion on the strategy to be adopted by the Japanese in the coming general assault on Singapore, which eloquently tells the inscrutability of the Japanese stratagem even to the experts.

A report which recently came to Berlin from a Spanish source revealed that a discussion has lately been held among a group of British and American war experts about the weakness of the Singapore stronghold before the Japanese onslaught. The discussion culminated in arriving at an agreement that all defenses of Singapore were built against the prospective enemies coming from the south, which is proving a most serious defect. The fact that Britain acquired its old powerful position chiefly through its hegemony over the seas led the construction of the Singapore stronghold to be made mainly against enemies attacking from the sea, with the result that practically all the guns at the fort are directed to the southern sea. Those who attended the discussion, however, agreed that the direction of these guns would be turned as soon as possible, the report added.

As judged from all available pieces of information, Britain, it seems, is still clinging to its last hope of delaying the fall of Singapore as long as possible, which the Britishers think possible because the position of Singapore is different from that of Hongkong. Singapore, they claim, has supply sources in Sumatra and Java, all situated close to the former. Some means will be found soon to reinforce the defenses of Singapore Island by getting supplies from the latter islands.

As to the reported control of one of the water mains by the Japanese Forces, those living in Singapore will not be much hampered, because the other main is still in the hands of the British and then the time will soon come that all the neighborhood of Singapore will be visited by the monsoon scheduled to start soon. By thus delaying the fall of the fort, there may come some good turn of fortune to those besieged there, the British quarters are reported to be hoping.

MADRID SETS UP BUREAU FOR WARRING INTERESTS

Central Office Created to Handle Affairs Between Axis and Enemy

Domei

MADRID, February 3.—In view of increased business occasioned by Spain's representation of interests of belligerents, the Government announced last night the establishment of a central bureau within the Foreign Office to handle such affairs which the Spanish ambassadors, ministers and charges de affaires are representing.

The announcement revealed that the new bureau was created on January 29, due to the, "expanding volume and importance of these services," and added, "Spain has assumed this difficult but honorable task as a juridical, political and humanitarian mission."

Spain is presently representing Japanese, German and Italian interests in the United States, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Santo Domingo, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua and Panama, and also interests of various South American nations in Germany and Italy.

Hongkong Casualties Told

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—Colonel James Layton Ralston, the Minister of National Defense of Canada, yesterday announced before the Canadian House of Commons that casualties suffered by British forces during the fighting in Hongkong amounted to 12,000 men, including Canadian troops, an Ottawa cable received here today reported.

SAN FRANCISCO RADIO SAYS U.S. TANKER, NACHEZ, SUNK

126 Members of Crew Rescued But 56 Still Reported Missing

Domei

SAIGON, February 4.—A San Francisco radio, quoting a Navy Department announcement, has revealed that the United States naval tanker Nachez, of 5,400 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk by enemy submarines in an unspecified area.

It is said that 126 members of the crew have made port safely, while 56 others are missing.

Observers, commenting on a United States War Department announcement of the transfer of Brigadier-General Sherman Miles, former chief of the Military Intelligence, to commander of the first corps area, have pointed out that this may be looked upon as evidence of the failure of the American Intelligence Corps, especially in view of the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8 last year, reports Domei.

To Learn Malay Language

In Wakayama Prefecture, a Malay language course for those who were forced to give up or change their occupation due to the situation will be held shortly at the Occupation Guidance Office, it is reported. The trainees will be detailed to the southern regions to seek their fortune there, adds the same report.

Rangoon Raided at Night

Domei

BERNE, February 5.—Japanese bombers, carrying out their first night raid on Rangoon, subjected the military facilities in the Burmese capital to intensive bombing, according to a Reuters report received here from Rangoon today.

The report declared that the attack took place on the northern part of Rangoon, causing some damage.

Surabaya Hit

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 4.—Japanese bombers escorted by fighters mass-raided Surabaya today inflicting "very considerable losses on a Dutch interceptor squadron which took to the air to meet them," according to a San Francisco radio which quoted a Netherlands East Indies official communique.

The communique also admitted that some damage was done to military objectives in Surabaya.

Toungoo Pounded Again

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, February 4.—Waves of Japanese Army aircraft operating in Burma, braving low hanging cloud-banks en route, this morning again raided the Toungoo airfield, some 250 kilometers north of Rangoon, showering explosives upon enemy combat planes on the ground.

The Japanese planes likewise wrecked hangars on the airfield with direct hits.

The Japanese aircraft returned to their bases without suffering damage.

British in Bad Way

Domei

SAIGON, February 4.—With the the Burma campaign entering the fulldress stage, fighting between Japanese and British troops continues with unabated fury on a 50-mile front northward along the Salween River from the Gulf of Martaban, according to United Press dispatches intercepted here today.

The Japanese capture of small coastal vessels makes the advance of the Japanese troops from Malaya into Burma much simpler, the reports said.

British forces are now faced with threats from three fronts,—land, sea and air, the reports admitted.

Air Force Lacked

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—"As expected, the Japanese advance in the southern direction has been continued strongly along the entire front from Singapore to New Guinea and it cannot be denied that important progress has been made by the Japanese", the United Press reported today from Batavia.

"The whole of Malaya is now

in Japanese hands and British troops have been forced back to the Island of Singapore so that complete siege is now beginning", the report said.

"The definite drawback for the British is the lack of adequate air forces. It is therefore imperative that this shortcoming is remedied as soon as possible. Otherwise, it is most likely that the Japanese air attacks will demoralize defenses on the north coast of the Island,—particularly, searchlight batteries and other illuminations", the report asserted.

No Land Attack Yet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—No land operations against the island of Singapore has yet been attempted but heavy air raids are said to be continuing, according to a Singapore report from London.

Fires caused by Japanese bombings are said to be raging throughout the island, it was said.

Leave War-Area

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 4.—In accordance with a request of Japanese Army authorities for civilians to withdraw from the areas which are likely to become involved in the battle of Singapore, a large number of residents of Johore Bharu voluntarily have begun to evacuate to a safety zone designated by the Japanese Army.

Rangoon Loss Seen Blow

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—With the coming Japanese attack on Singapore and the threat to Burma, Britain is greatly alarmed, fearing the interruption of sea communications among the allied nations. Particularly, the loss of Rangoon is regarded as having greater effect than that of Singapore.

The Daily Mail said on February 1: "The fall of Rangoon will mean the loss of the Burma Road, and the loss of the Burma Road will mean the loss of Chungking."

Chinese Ambassador Wellington Koo at London is remarking that Chungking is in sad need of airplanes and other war necessities. Thus, the British Government has granted Chungking a credit amounting to £50,000,000 for pacifying the Chiang regime.

When Japan succeeds in occupying Singapore, it is observed here that Japanese Forces will isolate the enemy in India and Australia, making it impossible for them to maintain communications. Thus, it is urged important for Britain to hold Rangoon, and also retain the stragetically important Netherlands East Indies.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Batavia reported: "Although Japanese Forces may not reach Australia or western Burma, it cannot be denied that for several months at least Japanese Forces will be very successful."

Germans, Italians Heading for Derna

(Continued From Page 1)

front in the course of the last four weeks.

British Plan to Retreat

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—The British forces in Cyrenaica apparently are not yet strong enough to engage in a battle with Colonel General Rommel and they are obviously thinking of continuing their retreat as can be seen from an article in the Times (London).

Its military correspondent declared that much depended upon the fact as to whether Rommel would be able to receive strong reinforcements in the next few days. That this must have been the case could be seen from the fact that the Italian forces were now fighting with a considerable number of new tanks of the type M 13 which are now forming the main body of Rommel's tank units. More disagreeable, however, were the heavy and thickly armored German giants of the type 4 equipped with guns of 7.5 centimeters and a firing range of 3,000 meters. According to the correspondent, their equipment was far superior to that of the British.

LARGE DIAMOND COMPANY MAY MOVE TO BERMUDA

Firm Controls Practically All Capital Invested in South African Mines

Transocean

BERNE, January 27.—The "De Boers Consolidated Mines Limited" which practically controls the capital of all South and Southwestern African diamond mines has asked the British Government for permission to move its head offices from London to the Bermudas in the Atlantic.

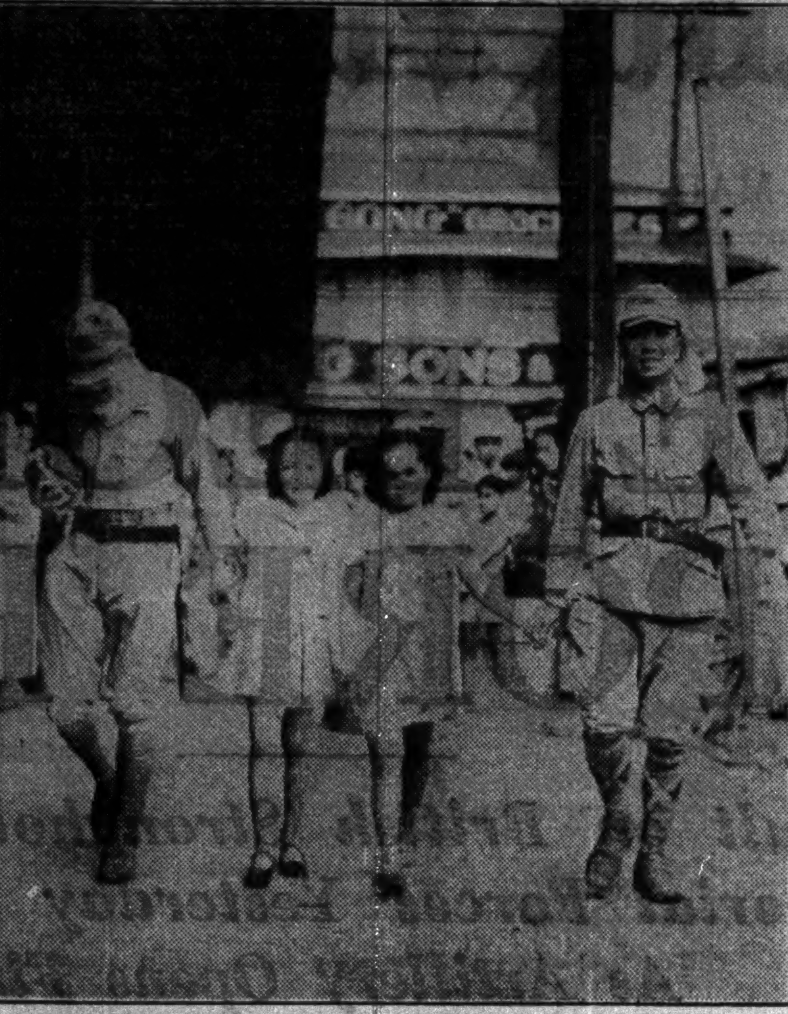
Inasmuch as this company also has controlling influence over the diamond corporation—International Syndicate for Crude Diamonds and Diamond Trading Company Limited—this means that the company is making an attempt to make the Bermudas the diamond trading center of the world, reports the Berner Bund.

Palestine Bomb Outrage

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The Daily Telegraph of London reports that the Jewish police chief at Tel Aviv, in Palestine, Solomon Schieff, and his deputy, Nahim Goldmann, were killed in a bomb outrage, which also seriously wounded two other high police officers. The two dead officers had been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for their services against Arab nationalists.

Hand in Hand for Peace



Along the new peaceful streets of Manila stroll two happy Filipino girls flanked on each side by a stalwart warrior of Japan. Perhaps the lassies remind the soldiers of their little ones left behind in their homeland . . . at any rate it's an indication that better days are in store for the islands, freed from the domineering influences of America. (Censored by War Ministry)

COMPLAINS AT CHUNGKING

Transocean

VICHY, January 26.—The French Government has lodged a protest with the Chungking Government against the second bombing raid by Chungking airmen in the province of Tonkin, in Indo-China, on Sunday.

This is the second protest the French Government has addressed to the Chungking Government on account of such raids. In the second raid on Sunday, several Annamites were injured by bombs.

20 Bills Approved By House of Peers

(Continued From Page 1)

also be approved and submitted to the House of Peers.

Also 18 bills concerning tax increases are expected to be approved after being passed at the committee meeting, and then submitted to the House of Peers.

The committees on tax increase, arms manufacturing enterprise and postal law will also meet at 1 p.m.

JAPANESE ADVISERS NAMED TO ASSIST VARGAS REGIME

Numerous Councilors and Directors to Cooperate With New Provisional Government

As a result of the decision reached between J. B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines and the Japanese military authorities, Monday, eight Japanese advisers, councilors and directors were appointed to administrative departments of the Provisional Philippine Government with due ceremony held at the Chief Administrator's official residence Tuesday, reports Domei from Manila.

The eight Japanese and the departments to which they were assigned follow:

Koju Ogasawara, director of the department of civil work and traffic; Tamotsu Shiobara, councilor to the department of interior affairs, education and welfare; Shintaro Takahashi, councilor to the department of Agriculture and Commerce; Toshihide Takahashi, councilor to the department of finance; Minoru Shiba, adviser to the department of justice.

Leaders Feted at Dinner

Domei

MANILA, February 3.—Commemorating the entry into Manila of the Imperial Forces just a month ago, the commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines gave a banquet last night, inviting Jorge B. Vargas, Mayor of Manila and Chief Administrator of the Philippines Civil Administration Organ, and other leading Filipino officials.

In his address, the Japanese commander expressed his sincere hope for the reconstruction of the Philippines both from material and spiritual standpoints. Mayor Vargas, in reply, pledged full collaboration with the Japanese for the reconstruction of the Philippine Islands. The banquet was brought to an end in a most cordial atmosphere.

Croat Airmen Active

Transocean

AGRAM (ZAGREB), January 26.—Lieutenant-Colonel Djal, Commander of a Croat volunteer fighter squadron on the Eastern Front, today told a representative of the newspaper Croatia the excellent showing Croat airmen had made in Russia. His squadron, he said, had shot down 20 enemy aircraft so far without any loss in men or material. He ridiculed reports that he had been killed or wounded.

Tawao Likened More as Japanese Colony As Nipponese Monopolize Economic Power

The town of Tawao in British Borneo, which was taken by the Japanese Forces, is considered by the people there as a Japanese colony in the southern seas. Hiroshi Inouye of the Nissan Agriculture and Forestry Industrial Corporation, who returned from the place in September last year after five years of sojourn in Tawao, told the press:

"Tawao has a street along the shore with a population of 2,000 and with this section as center about 13,000 people, chiefly Chinese, inhabit the place. They are mostly farmers. The Japanese colony is nearby, numbering about 1,200. The Nissan Corporation operates rubber and Manila hemp plantations. The Tawao Estate Company grows coconuts and the Borneo Fisheries Association attends to marine production.

"Besides these, there are individual farms and planations. Recently about 600 colonists went over and the Japanese hold the real economic power of the area. There is only one Englishman of consequence, who is the head of the country. The Chinese are mostly employed in Japanese firms.

"In the early stages of the China Affair, the Chinese fluctuated between loyalty to the Chiang Kai-shek regime and allegiance to the Japanese but of late they have decided to embrace our cause. The climate is quite fine, somewhat like a cool Japanese summer. More Japanese should go there and develop the abundant resources of the area."

Ko Ishii to Report On Thai Situation

(Continued From Page 1)

now got over the fear of air raids.

"It was ridiculous that the enemy bombs never hit their objectives and invariably caused damage to hospitals and churches, arousing the animosity of the Thailanders."

Thailand, which severed diplomatic relations with the United States and Great Britain on January 25 by declaring war on these countries, released itself from British ties financially by severing the Thai Baht with the sterling under the date of February 1.

In connection with Thailand's adoption of the new gold standard system, the Tokyo office of the Hochi Shinbun called up its correspondent stationed in Bangkok on the international telephone to hear the latest developments in Thailand.

The conversation follows:

Bangkok: According to the new gold standard, the Thai Baht will contain 0.32639 gram of gold. And as a result, the old Baht linked with the sterling has been abolished. Formerly 11 Bahts equalled one pound sterling. As Japan's purchase price of gold is ¥3.85 per gram, 100 Bahts will equal some ¥125. The new exchange rate between Japan and Thai may be decided soon by financial experts. However, from the standpoint of Thailand which was obliged previously to satisfy itself with the status of a semi-colony politically as well as economically, the step taken is quite a drastic one. By the declaration of war on January 25, Thailand severed its political ties with the United States and Great Britain and by the adoption of the new gold standard, this country is now in a position to eradicate the baneful influences of the United States and Great Britain.

Tokyo: Thailand in the past was said to have been completely dependent on the United States and Great Britain economically. What will be the effect produced by the adoption of the new gold standard in the country?

Bangkok: Thailand participated in the War of Greater East Asia to oust the British and the United States from East Asia, so this step was a natural follow-up. The Thai people had anticipated the present step taken by the Government, so I cannot see any indication of any change in their attitude. Since the 1935 revolution, national morale has been enhanced remarkably and the people under the leadership of Premier Luang Pibul have been aiming at the construction of Thailand for Thailanders. And since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Thailand decided to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in close collaboration with Japan. For that purpose the wartime structure has been steadily strengthened. So it can be said that this country was prepared to sever economic relations with the United States and Great Britain.

Tokyo: How are the people behaving after the declaration of war?

Bangkok: Since all preparations have been completed before participation in the war, no changes have been seen. They are deeply proud of joining Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And, moreover, they are firmly determined to endure any hardship and fight to the last.

Tokyo: How do they view the Japanese attack on Singapore?

Bangkok: The attention of the general public is directed toward the Burma front, for their fathers and sons are fighting there. However, the more educated classes are waiting the fall of Singapore as the first step in the breaking-up of the British Empire as they are of the opinion that the fall of Singapore is imminent however the British may vaunt its impregnability.

CIVIL MOBILIZATION OF BULGARIA PLANNED

Premier Submits Scheme to Supreme Council in View Of Total War

Transocean

SOFIA, January 23.—A plan for total civil mobilization was submitted yesterday by the Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Bogdan Filoff, at a meeting of the Bulgarian Supreme Council for Civil Mobilization.

The Premier pointed out that the present war was total not only as regards warfare methods but also with respect to the aim of creating a new and just order in the world.

He added that the first two years of war had affected Bulgaria to a comparatively small extent and most economic difficulties had been overcome.

Bulgaria's economic system, however, had to make still greater efforts toward fulfilling the task of feeding the army as well as the population and maintaining the fighting spirit, the Premier declared.

COMPILATION OF RUBBER IS HALTED DUE TO WAR

Traders Affected as It Will Deprive Them From Knowing Market Conditions

Transocean

BERNE, January 27.—Following the footsteps of the Tin Research Institute, the International Rubber Regulation Committee announces that it has been compelled to discontinue its monthly rubber compilations on account of the war in East Asia.

The statistics of this committee, which was one time founded by the governments of the most important crude rubber producing countries for supervising and regulating the international crude rubber production, were the only available official figures regularly published about the caoutchouc production.

With the publication of these figures discontinued, observers will find it very difficult in the future to gain a proper impression of the development of the rubber trade in the international market.

Cold Wave in Stockholm

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—Stockholm looked like a deserted city over the weekend as the cold wave touched the record of 29 degrees below zero Centigrade—a temperature which had not been experienced for the last 100 years. In the environs of the capital, the thermometer even registered as low as 38 degrees below zero. The tramway and omnibus service was considerably delayed while the railway service experienced difficulties.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, February 5

- ASAHI—Appointment of Advisers; Irksome Talk of U.S. Navy Secretary
- YOMIURI—Greater East Asia War and Mediterranean
- NICHI NICHI—Shuddering Australia
- HOCHI—Advisers Are Chosen

Appointment of Advisers

ASAHI

In parallel with the expansion of war results, operations for the enforcement of military administration have been in progress in the southern area, indicating the fundamental national policy of carrying out strategy and construction, side by side. The War Office on February 3 announced the appointment of four high caliber men with rich experiences in civilian circles as advisers in the occupied areas.

Three among the new appointees have been connected with the government, financial and political circles and they all once participated in State administration. They are all able enough to tide over difficulties and their appointments must be said happy ones for the repletion of construction work in the south. Indicating the importance of their appointments, the Government accorded them the treatment of "Shinnin" rank. Another appointee is a man of noble blood and well versed with conditions in the south.

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai has already been appointed the first Governor-General of Hongkong, while in Manila, Chief Administrator Jorge Vargas, who is simultaneously the Mayor of Manila, has been collaborating with the Imperial Forces for the fostering of the new Philippine regime. In Malaya, the King of Johore and nine sultans of the peninsula have also been endeavoring for the restoration of peace and order in the occupied areas, which we believe is a matter for congratulation. The appointment of four advisers to important posts on the spot must also be a blessing for the inhabitants in the occupied regions.

Quite coincidentally with the appointment of four advisers, eight specialists sent by this country were appointed by Chief Administrator Vargas to various important posts in the Philippines Civil Administration Organ, which will undoubtedly promote further collaboration between the Philippines and Japan.

It is quite important to push ahead construction work in the occupied regions by close collaboration between our specialists and the people there. In this connection, it is advisable to establish a central organ in this country for the management of southern questions.

Irksome Talk of U.S. Navy Secretary

The United States Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, stated on February 2 at the Senate budget committee to the following effect: "Although the navy has been asking for a huge budget, even with this sum it is hard to attain effective results immediately, for ample time will be required before the navy will be able to stage an offensive." He indicated in his talk the impossibility of defending the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by the U.S. fleet alone. It is pitiful to hear such an utterance from Secretary Knox at this moment.

When he was appointed Secretary of the Navy in June, 1940, he said that it would be wise for the United States not to aggravate Japan uselessly as long as the United States was not prepared for operations in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans simultaneously. In November last year, however, he insolently declared that the United States could no longer remain patient toward Japan, adding that the United States must take action in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. Thus, he suggested as if the United States was prepared for its two-ocean operations. Since December 8 last, the strongest navy in the world, as boasted by Secretary Knox, has disappeared. Because of the defeats in Hawaiian and Malay waters, considerable revisions must undoubtedly be made in the U.S. naval construction programs.

In this connection, we should not only laugh at Secretary Knox, but, although there is a great difference between his statements before and after the War of Greater East Asia, we must fully note his determination to launch a counter-attack on this country by staging a long-term war. In preparation against such a move by the United States, we must ceaselessly strengthen our defenses and economic structure both from material and spiritual standpoints.

Greater East Asia War And Mediterranean

YOMIURI

In concert with glorious operations being carried out by the Imperial Forces, fresh activities by the German and Italian forces are now fully expected.

As pointed out by the Fuehrer in his address on January 30, although the eastern front is at a standstill due to the severe winter weather, such is a temporary phenomenon. Since the German forces have been holding superior positions over a vast expanse of territory in the western and southern parts of the Soviet Union, as soon as hinderances by the weather are removed, the military situation will without doubt make a favorable development on the eastern front. Already, before the winter, the Soviet army lost its main force and reconstruction of its air, tank and mechanized forces is almost next to impossible now. The much-talked of aid from the United States and Britain is nothing but mere shouts of encouragement and actual transportation of materials is extremely difficult.

Therefore, the prevailing standstill on the eastern front means no crisis for the German army and accordingly it will never restrain German operations in North Africa. The German forces operating in Libya have recently been scoring spectacular war results, penetrating the British line of defense. Developments of the war situation in this sector have close bearing on the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. With the fall of Singapore now imminent before the fierce offensive of the Imperial Forces, British influences in the Indian Ocean are now on the verge of collapse. If the German forces succeed in dominating the Suez and take control of the Red Sea in concert with the military progress in the South Seas, the estabishment of junction between the Axis forces through the Indian Ocean will be quite easy. When this is realized, the fate of the British Empire will be completely sealed.

The military situation is closely related to the situation in the Mediterranean Sea. In order to win a decisive victory in North Africa, the German and Italian forces must seize complete mastery of the Mediterranean. Under the present situation, however, the Axis' military connection with Africa by sea is by no means satisfactory and reinforcements of troops have been made by air. Although the final victory will be theirs for certain, such a situation will surely prolong the war. Therefore, speedy control of the Mediterranean Sea is indispensable for favorable progress of the African military situation for the Axis.

Regarding this question, the German and Italian High Commands have reportedly consulted already and their military plans in this region are said to have been making progress as the result of the recent visit to Rome of Marshal Herman Goering. Judging from the fact that he inspected key bases for an attack of the Island of Malta, the Mediterranean operations of the Axis Powers will likely be commenced with an offensive on that island. The domination of the Mediterranean Sea by the Axis forces will decide the main issue of the European War, which, in turn, will form the biggest factor to decide the issue of the current world war together with the military success of Japan in East Asia.

Shuddering Australia

NICHI NICHI

The occupation of Singapore by the Imperial Forces has become a matter of time now. Faced with such a situation, Australia is seized with uneasiness and irritation almost akin to hopelessness. Mud-flinging discussions exchanged between the present Australian War Minister and his predecessor concerning the responsibility of Australian defense clearly reflects the internal situation in that panic-striken country.

Even more serious is the disagreement between the Australian and British Governments concerning the former's defense. Australia claims that the British Government does not understand the seriousness of the situation confronting the Commonwealth and, despite the fact that the Australian troops have been fighting for Britain, the latter has failed to take appropriate steps for the rescue of Australia. In reply, the British home Government says that, although it is anxious to meet the Australian request, the shortage of bottoms makes it impossible. This can more properly be interpreted if we attribute it to the incompetency of the British navy for convoying transports. The United States, too, has no reserve power to aid Australia. Thus, how to readjust its relation with Britain has become a serious question for Australia.

The fundamental mistake on the part of Australia, after all, is that it should not rely on Britain, thousands of miles away, for its security. Canada exists as a member of the American continent rather than as a link of the British Empire. When Australia realizes its position as a link of East Asia, its security can be guaranteed. Before examining its relation with Britain, Australia must re-examine its relations in East Asia.

Advisers Are Chosen

HOCHI

The Government on February 3 announced the appointment of Hidejiro Nagata, Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa as advisers to the Japanese Forces on the spot. They will be charged with the important mission to assist the Commanders of the Japanese Forces in the occupied regions in the conduct of military administration there. Much significance is attached to their appointment in that Japan has embarked on a full-dress construction work for establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is little room for doubt that they will play important roles in an effort for establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in view of their brilliant careers in the past.

The Greater East Asia War makes it a feature that military operations run in parallel with construction work for establishment of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Such a phenomenon was seen also in the China Affair. In this sense it can be said that the Government has taken timely measures in appointment of those advisers.

In view of the complicated situation in southern regions the Government should refrain from carrying out administration based on standardization.

FRENCH TRANSIT REDUCED

Railway Service Further Cut, Trains Decreased by 5%

Transocean

VICHY, January 25.—Further curtailment of the French railway service as from today, was announced by official decree last night. The number of trains in the Paris district has been decreased by 5 per cent.

It will be recalled that due to the coal shortage, the French railway service had been curtailed twice before, in October and December.

Simultaneously, the Government ordered the establishment of a special board in each French department, which is to supervise over both the freight and passenger service and regulate it in the light of current conditions.

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ERECTION IS URGED OF IRON REFINERIES IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Viscount Okochi Asks Government to Take Measures to Increase Production

SUZUKI MAKES REPLY

House of Peers Committee Commences Study of 1942-43 General Budget

A speech by Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, one of the foremost members of the House of Peers, in which he made recommendations for establishing iron refinery works in the southern occupied territories featured the session of the House budget committee on Wednesday afternoon.

He also asked the Government to take measures designed to step up the production in the Empire.

He was for the most part answered by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, who stated among other things that the Government was studying coal produced in French Indo-China to determine whether it is suitable for use in the refining of iron in the occupied areas.

Study of the ¥8,700,000,000 1942-43 fiscal year general budget by the budget committee of the House of Peers started on Wednesday morning.

The committee is desirous that the budget, which was passed by the other chamber on Tuesday afternoon should be reported to the plenary meeting of the Peers about February 16.

The Peers have arranged for action on the measure on the same day it is reported to them from the budget committee.

About an hour before its budget committee set out on its work, the Upper House met in plenary session and sanctioned the resignation of Viscount Tadashiro Inouye from the House.

Appointed to New Post

The Viscount has been appointed to the post of president of the newly created Technical Board and will devote himself to the performance of his functions as chief of the vital organization. Hence, his resignation from membership of the House.

Subsequently, the Peers heard Finance Minister Okinori Kaya speaking on the nation's finances. His speech was similar to that delivered before the House of Representatives at the resumption of the session after the New Year holidays on January 21.

8 Bills Deliberated

Proceeding with the order of the day, the Peers took up one after another of eight bills, which had been acted on by the other chamber.

These bills were:

1. Bill revising the regulations governing the special account for adjustment of supply and demand of rice.
2. Bill increasing as an emergency measure the deferred operating funds in the special account for adjustment of supply and demand of charcoal.
3. Rice Control Bill.
4. National Physique Revision Bill.
5. National Medical Treatment Bill.
6. Health Insurance Revision Bill.
7. National Health Insurance Revision Bill.
8. Bill for protection of victims of accidents in wartime.

All these measures were referred to competent committees.

Isawo Kawada, of the Koseikai, a minority group in the House of Peers, intimated to the secretariat of the House on Wednesday that he would interpellate the Government on the floor of the House.

Mr. Kawada is eighth on the list of Peers to formulate questions about the Government's policies in the House.

Development of Resources

He will speak about the attitude of the Government toward the development of resources in the southern regions, which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces.

According to the resume of his speech, which accompanied his proposal to interpellate the Government, he will raise the question of creating a central organization to work out plans for the development of resources in the occupied southern regions and try to have the Government define its attitude toward the problem.

Observers are wondering what Mr. Kawada has to say regarding the economic development of the occupied southern territories in view of the Premier's Diet speech, which clarified the policy of the Government, toward the regions already under the control of the Imperial Forces and remembering the recent appointment to vital posts in the occupied regions of Hidejiro Nagata, member of the House of Peers, Shozo Murata, former Communications Minister, Shigemasa Sunada, till recently a member of the House of Representatives, and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers.

Reforms in Government

Meanwhile, speaking before the committee of the Lower House dealing with the tax increase bills, Home Vice-Minister Michio Yuzawa announced that the Government has plans ready for reform of the system of prefectural government. He indicated that the bills necessary to enforce the reform

(Continued on Page 2)

British War Prisoners Ask Queer Favors; 'I Want My Monthly Pay,' Says One Soldier

British officers taken prisoner at the Malayan front are making serious but very amusing requests to the Japanese soldiers. One officer, a certain Colonel Charlane, asked to have his shaving outfit brought from the car which he had to abandon in his flight while others are asking their monthly pay, or messages of their safety conveyed to their wives, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reports from the Malayan front.

According to his reports, a Japanese soldier, after capturing an enemy armored car, was driving it through a jungle when suddenly, two British officers, Major Sheekin and Captain Bancole, ran out of the bush and blocked the path of the armored car. They evidently took it for granted that it was operated by a British soldier.

When interrogated after having being captured, it was disclosed that both were graduates of the Cambridge University and their ages were given as 26 and 38 respectively. One of them expressed his wish of having a message conveyed to his wife in England to the effect that though taken prisoner, he is safe and sound. The other, the younger of the two, asked the Japanese officers to get his monthly pay from the British Government.

Colonel Charlane, a commander of the 15th Infantry Brigade, saying that he had not shaved for the past several days asked the Japanese soldier to get his razor which he forgot in his automobile. Other captives, pointing out clauses in the international law, demanded steaming coffee or thickly buttered bread.

At a certain region thick with rubber trees, one of the Japanese soldiers was stealing close to a lone house when three British officers opened fire in his direction. Several other Japanese soldiers, who were close by, heard the firing of the gun and immediately encircled the structure when the trio stuck a white flag out of the window and surrendered.

Among the war prisoners taken in the vicinity of Johore Bharu was included an aged veteran with silvery hair. What he had to say in a highly excited voice was the best that the Japanese soldiers had heard so far.

"I volunteered to defend the British mainland," the old man stated in a rage, "but where did they send me? Way out in Malaya where there is hardly anything to satisfy my hunger. I've been tricked, I tell you. I've been hoaxed by my own countrymen!"

AUSTRALIA PREPARES GUERILLA STRUGGLE

War Minister Ford Announces Plans Going Forward for Training Civilians

APPEALS FOR MORE HELP

New Zealand Envoy Voices Dissatisfaction With Wavell's Command

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Francis Ford, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia and concurrently War Minister, announced in Canberra today that plans are being prepared by Australian authorities for training of civilians for guerilla warfare, it is learned here.

Volunteer corps for home defense will receive special training in order that they affectively can support the army in case of an invasion by harrassing communication lines, Mr. Ford said.

Repeats Call for Aid

Domei

BERNE, February 2.—Declaring that "England can't lose Australia and New Zealand without losing the war with Japan," Robert G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia, fervently appealed for more British aid in a Daily Express article today.

"With the possibility of the fall of Singapore facing us, Port Darwin and Sydney constitute the only ports from which future counter-offensives can be launched," he said.

Calling for more bombers and fighters, Mr. Menzies states that while Germany must not be underrated, the Pacific cannot be neglected as long as America wants to defeat Japan.

Meanwhile, Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister in Washington, voiced dissatisfaction with General Archibald Wavell's Allied Command in which New Zealand is not included.

Declaring that Allied measures taken in the Pacific so far are entirely unsatisfactory, Mr. Nash advocated a general Pacific command under an American naval officer.

Dutch Official Pessimistic

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Hubertus J. van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, has declared at a luncheon of the National Press Club in Washington that the creation of an allied unified command in the southwest Pacific is "not sufficient," according to a Washington report received here today.

Mr. van Mook said that allied forces are hampered by a tradition making cooperation difficult, adding "because we are faced with a foe who has this unity of purpose we can't defeat them unless we achieve it."

The deputy Governor-General added that things most needed by the Netherlands East Indies are in order of importance—planes, anti-aircraft guns, submarines and surface craft, other than battleships and troops.

If the Netherlands East Indies is lost it will be a serious blow to the allies, Mr. van Mook declared, since Japan will then be in a position to strike in any direction.

U.S. to Aid Salvador

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—An agreement has been concluded between the United States and San Salvador whereby the latter country will receive Lease-Lend aid, according to a New York radio broadcast intercepted today in Stockholm and relayed here.

Stone Gets Egypt Post

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—Brigadier-General Percy Varé Powys Stone, head of the British Military mission to Egypt, has been appointed commander of British forces in Egypt, the German News Agency reported here today.

CHUNGKING DESPAIRS FATE OF SINGAPORE

Organ of Chiang Military Council Strikes Pessimistic Note in Editorial

IMMEDIATE AID URGED

Anticipates Japanese Will Cut Off Relief by Way Of Sunda Strait

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—In a pessimistic view on the fate of Singapore, the Saotang Pao, organ of the Chungking Military Council, in its editorial yesterday, stated that the dispatch of reinforcements to Singapore would become more difficult as Japanese tactics for isolation of the British stronghold progressed, according to a New York Times special dispatch reaching here today.

The Chungking paper stated, "Singapore should be defended absolutely to the last man."

In order to defend Singapore, the allied forces should tightly hold military bases around Singapore, the paper said, urging the immediate dispatch of British reinforcements.

However, it is clear that Japanese Forces will further strengthen their enveloping attack upon Singapore aiming at its complete isolation, the paper said.

"By using Penang Island as their base of operation, Japanese troops will increase their menacing power to British reinforcements being sent by way of the Indian Ocean."

It is anticipated that the Japanese also will sever easily the Sunda Strait, the last "relief route" to Singapore, by using their bases of operations in Malaya and Borneo," the journal concluded.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives today approved a new loan of $500,000,000 to the Chungking regime following testimonies given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, according to a Washington report received here today.

The announcement of the Foreign Affairs Committee stated that conditions and details of the new loan will be determined when Secretary Morgenthau received President Roosevelt's approval.

On that occasion Secretary Morgenthau may be given the right to secure direct and indirect interests from Chungking as compensation for American aid, it was said.

Aid-Chiang Impossible

Domei

BERNE, February 3.—Reports arriving here from London today indicate that extreme anxiety is prevailing over the increasing difficulty of sending aid to Chungking as the Burma supply route for arms and munitions has been rendered virtually useless with the Japanese offensive.

Many English newspapers are watching tensely developments in Burma and have declared that "The loss of Rangoon means the loss of China."

While government authorities are asserting publicly their confidence that Chungking will not conclude a separate peace with Japan, well informed circles are dubious, recognizing the fact that Chungking's power of resistance will be cut down tremendously without additional allied aid, it was said.

U.S. PRESS PREDICTS FALL OF SINGAPORE; HOLDS GLOOMY VIEW

Little Hope Held for Island Defense Which Is Vital to Allied War Strategy

R.A.F. HELP INEFFECTIVE

Baltimore Sun Sees Turning Point in Pacific Conflict With Nippon Victory

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—United States newspaper comments relayed here today from Geneva and Madrid, indicate that the American press has taken a very gloomy view regarding Singapore which now is being besieged by Japanese Forces.

The Baltimore Sun has expressed the belief that the loss of Singapore may be a turning point in the Pacific war, adding Singapore no longer can be considered a base from which the anti-Axis Powers can undertake offensive actions.

The Boston Herald gloomily declared that the loss of Singapore will put off allied hopes of victory for years to come and will give Japan domination of the southwestern Pacific.

The New York correspondent of the Spanish newspaper Ya has reported that the New York press now takes it for granted that the Japanese will take Singapore, and only discusses the question of how long the British naval base will be able to hold out.

American newspapers have admitted that Singapore has two weak points, lack of water and the fact that it has a population of 1,000,000, mostly natives. The United States newspapers put the chances of Singapore withstanding a Japanese siege at one chance in 10, the Ya correspondent has reported.

R.A.F. Chance Small

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—Leading British newspapers place little hopes in effective Royal Air Force participation in the defense of Singapore, it was reported from Stockholm today.

British newspapers point out that Sumatra from where R.A.F. planes

(Continued on Page 2)

OCCUPATION OF TAWAO ANNOUNCED BY ARMY; 587 JAPANESE SAVED

British Activity Nil in Singapore, Five Oil Tanks Are Still Burning

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN JOHORE BHARU, February 4.—With oil tanks blazing and waterfronts torn asunder, the northern part of Singapore Island, as seen from the hills overlooking the narrow Straits of Johore, presents a bleak and lifeless scene which is broken only by movements of trucks creeping along the coastal hills or by rare appearances of transport planes.

Aided by binoculars a triple-masted British destroyer can be seen, partly submerged in the naval base where it has run aground, and the deserted state of the roads around the British naval base.

Camouflaged concrete pillboxes with square loop-holes are visible along the Straits, as if to challenge invasion attempts.

Five out of 26 oil tanks bombed by accurate Japanese warplanes, are still burning furiously with their smoke engulfing the island.

Occasionally transport planes, probably carrying refugees to the Netherlands East Indies, can be seen flying over the Seletar airdrome, but not a single British warplane looms in sight indicating that the British air forces stationed in Singapore has either been annihilated or hastily transferred to the Netherlands East Indies.

In State of Terror

The residents of Singapore have been in a state of terror ever since the Japanese Air Force began attacks on the British stronghold, according to the Singapore correspondent of the London Express Telegraph as quoted in a Berlin dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

The Japanese air attack of February 3, according to the Telegraph correspondent, wrought considerable havoc to military establishments in Singapore. Fires were caused all over the fortified city and Governor Sir Shenton Thomas of Singapore personally directed the fire-fighters.

"The Japanese air attack on Singapore increased in intensity," the Telegraph correspondent says. "The air raid alarm is sounded in daytime as well as at night. During the short intervals when the explosions of bombs dropped by Japanese airmen are not heard, the terrific sounds of cannon continue.

Consists of Motley Races

"The British forces which have escaped to Singapore from the Malay Peninsula are mixed as any army on earth can be. They comprise Scotch, Australian, Indian and Malayan troops and they have all the appearances of a rabble.

"Pitted against these motley forces are the Japanese troops, veterans of a long series of battles in China and the Malay Peninsula.

"I think I am not alone in feeling that the fate of Singapore has for all practical ends been decided. The fortress city is in complete isolation.

"In a short interval when Japanese planes were not over Singapore, I went to the coast of the Johore channel. I noted that Johore Bharu was subdued. Not a single Japanese soldier was visible there. The stillness of Johore Bharu and the surrounding country somehow caused me apprehension. I remembered that the Japanese do not maintain their silence without reason.

R.A.F. Not Strong

"The wrong thing with Singapore is that the air arm of the force defending the fortress city is not strong enough. This has repeatedly been pointed out by the Government-General. It is remembered by the Singapore authorities that it was the inadequate strength of the British air force, which caused the reverses suffered by the British in France, in Greece, and on Crete Island.

"All shops have closed down in Singapore and the residents of the city have dug themselves in, in fear of the Japanese raiders.

"The Japanese air attacks of February 3 was the worst that has ever been made on the city. The onslaught was carried out by a large formation of bombers and fighters. Fires were started all over the city and Governor Sir Shenton Thomas personally directed the fire-fighters.

"In the plazas and on the heights on the outskirt of Singapore are placed barbed wires and other obstacles. It is evident that they are precautionary measures against the possible landing of Japanese parachute troops."

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Shuddering Australia

NICHI NICHI—It cannot be denied that shivers of terror are running down the Australian spine with the fall of Singapore expected at any minute. War Minister Ford and Ex-Minister of War Spender are shifting Australian defense responsibilities onto each other, which goes to show the extent of the unrest prevailing there.

Even more serious is the disagreement between Britain and Australia over the problem of defense. While Australia is demanding reinforcements in view of the fact that it is fighting for the sake of Britain just as much as for itself, Britain is unable to give aid because of lack of shipping. Nor is the United States in any better position to help.

The fundamental mistake on the part of Australia, after all, is that it should rely on Britain thousands of miles away for its own security. The raison d'etre of Australia should lie in its membership in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, just as Canada is more a member of the Western Hemisphere confederation than that of the British Empire. If Australia persists in its attempts to play the role of an advance base for British imperialism, it is merely inviting its own ruin and destruction. It should re-examine its relationship with East Asia rather than with Britain. It is not yet too late to do so.

Relations Between Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and the South

CHUGAI—It is the overwhelming opinion in Japan that the problem of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be solved when various natural resources in the southern regions are developed, but a cool and collected consideration should be given to relations between Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and the South.

There is no room left for discussion as to the richness of the southern areas with respect to resources, but the people should not be deluded by the richness of the South into moderating their zeal in constructing Japan, Manchoukuo, and China first.

When the questions of population and national defense are considered, the three countries no doubt should be the pivot of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In short, what we wish to point out is that the importance of the South should not be minimized but that these regions should be cultivated to form a supporting pillar of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Constructive Work in Occupied Regions

HOCHI—Considerable significance attaches to the appointment of Hidejiro Nagata, Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada, and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa to vital posts in the southern occupied regions.

It is difficult to find men better qualified to act as advisers to the Imperial Army on matters connected with constructive work in the southern occupied areas. We have no doubt of the large part these advisers to the Army in occupied areas, with their unquestioned ability and experience, will play in the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The chief importance of the appointment of these civilians to posts in occupied war areas seems to lie in the fact that it has dispelled doubts about the ability of the nation to cope with the extremely difficult question of organizing the southern regions as units of the co-prosperity sphere embracing all the nations of Greater East Asia.

The Greater East Asia War is for the elimination of American and British influences from this part of the world and the construction of a state of stability and prosperity. The nation as a whole is at the side of the Government in the armed conflict with America and Britain. They are expected to be equally solidly behind the Government in the work of bringing prosperity to Greater East Asia after American and British interests have been driven out.

Management of the South

MIYAKO—Insofar as military operations are concerned, there is no task too big or too difficult for our loyal and brave officers and men.

The same Imperial Forces which forced the Governor-General of Hongkong to surrender, which reduced Manila and which swept the enemy clear off Malaya, are now on their last stretch before occupying Singapore.

They can score these military accomplishments at will, but it should be mentioned that to pacify various southern regions after the occupation and to enable these races to live in peace and contentment is yet another matter.

It is hoped that the people of Japan will unite in finding the best possible method for executing this gigantic task.

NIMITZ BOASTS OVER RADIO

Tries to Calm American Fears in Honolulu Broadcast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 3.—In an effort to dispell the American people's dissatisfaction over American naval operations in the Pacific since the Pearl Harbor debacle, Rear-Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, broadcasting from Honolulu, declared that "every ship in the Pacific Fleet is now being used to the utmost to extend the war to the enemy's doors."

Exaggerating results of the American naval attack on Marshall Island, he played up the assault as manifesting the traditional spirit of the United States Fleet to seek and destroy the enemy.

CHILE TO STICK TO U.S.

However, Opposes to Being Called A Colonial State

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—Following his election to the Presidency of Chile, Juan Antonio Rios revealed to the press today that Chile will continue to support Pan-American policies advocated by the previous administration, it is reported here from Santiago.

Mr. Rios emphatically added that Chile's cooperative efforts with the United States will continue unaltered.

However, he asserted that he was opposed to a prevailing opinion in the United States which still regards Chile as a colonial State, as it had been under Spanish rule during the reign of Charles V, in the 16th century, concluded the report.

British Air Mail Dropped

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—With extension of the sphere of Japanese operations in the southwestern Pacific, the Australian Government today announced that Empire air mail service to Australia has been suspended, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

Japanese Bombers Mass Raid Martaban and Other Enemy Points in Burma—Singapore Blasted By Waves of Attacking Planes

8,000-TON TRANSPORT SUNK OFF BANGKOK

Imperial Army Forces occupied Tawao, British Borneo, on January 24 and rescued 587 Japanese interned there, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday. The communique said:

"Imperial Army Forces on January 24 completely occupied Tawao, an important point in British Borneo in the northeastern part of the island, and rescued 587 Japanese interned there."

With the occupation of Tawao, British Borneo, the Japanese have reduced all the important points in British Borneo. The British garrison in Borneo, at no time of any formidable strength, has been defeated in every battle and the Tommies have surrendered or fled into the mountains. It is expected that the entire territory will be ours before long without any counter-attack worth mentioning on the part of the British.

TAWAO OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE FORCES

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 3.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces, on January 24, effected a surprise landing at Tawao, situated about 100 kilometers north of Tarakan on the eastern coast of British Borneo, and immediately occupied it, it was learned here today. Tawao is also called "Japanese Settlement," since a large number of Japanese settlers ever since 1912 have been engaged there in cultivation of rubber, coconuts and hemp.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT MASS RAID MARTABAN

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 3.—Taking advantage of ideal weather, crack Japanese Air Units this afternoon carried out a mass raid on Martaban, opposite Moulmein on the Salween River, inflicting heavy damages to military objectives. All the Japanese airplanes returned safely to their base.

AIR ACTIVITY OVER SINGAPORE INTENSE

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 3.—Two waves of Japanese bombers raided the city area of Singapore this morning, causing some damage, according to an Australian radio report quoting a special correspondent in Singapore.

Meanwhile, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported a Singapore communique that Japanese air activity over the British citadel was "considerable" during the past 24 hours. The British radio declared that high level dive bomber attacks carried out by Japanese aircraft caused several fires.

CENTRAL BURMA RAIDED BY JAPANESE

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 4.—The British air force headquarters in Burma has announced that Japanese Air Units yesterday three times raided an airfield in Central Burma, according to a Rangoon dispatch reaching here today. No details of the Japanese air raid, however, were given in the British communique.

ARMY PLANES ACTIVE OVER BURMA

Domei

UNSPECIFIED BASE, February 4.—Mighty formations of the Japanese Air Units operating in Burma, swarming over the Taungngu airfield, some 250 kilometers north of Rangoon, yesterday morning and afternoon, wrecked four enemy fighters and one large plane on the ground. The Japanese planes returned to their bases safely with no enemy aircraft challenging them.

Another formation of the Japanese Army Air Force, taking advantage of the moon-lit sky last night, roared twice over an airdrome at the northern end of Rangoon, scoring direct hits upon hangars and various other facilities. Simultaneously, a separate wave of the Japanese flying corps rained explosives upon military establishments in the city of Rangoon and caused heavy damage. Both formations of the Japanese raiders returned to their bases without suffering damage.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK OFF BANGKOK

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—According to reports reaching here, the Japanese Air Force today sank an 8,000-ton British transport off Bangkok, on the coast of Thailand. No details of the sinking were disclosed by the dispatch.

U.S. General Wounded

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—The United States War Department today announced that Brigadier-General Clinton A. Pierce has been wounded during the fighting between Japanese and United States-Filipino forces on the Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, according to reports from Washington received here.

Moulmein Fall Important

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—Well-informed quarters in Berlin, attaching the greatest importance to the Japanese occupation of Moulmein, today declared that the day is not distant when British shipping to all parts of the empire and to the United States across the Indian Ocean, via the Cape of Good Hope, no longer can operate.

FIVE NAVY OFFICERS DIE HEROIC DEATHS

Ministry Announces Identities Of Those Killed in Action On Southern Fronts

The names of five naval officers including that of Commander Yoichiro Ogawa, who died in action on the Malayan and other fronts in the south, were announced by the Navy Ministry today.

They are Commander Yoichiro Ogawa; Commander Hideyuki Kurokawa; Lieutenant-Commander Teinosuke Mizuno; Lieutenant-Commander Yasuo Ando and First Lieutenant Takeo Yamamoto.

"The late Commander Ogawa rendered meritorious service during the first Shanghai Incident and enrolled at the Torpedo School in 1938, serving as the captain of a warship before participating in the War of Greater East Asia. He died in action on December 11, 1941, in the southern regions.

The late Commander Kurokawa was a crew member of a submarine until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He died in action on December 17 1941, also in the southern area.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Mizuno entered the Naval Academy in 1933 and took up an aviation course five years later, serving in the air arm of the Navy until the War of Greater East Asia. He died heroically on the Malayan front on December 8, 1941.

Interviewed at her residence in Kure City the widow of the late Commander Kurokawa, caring for her two children, stated with praiseworthy courage that she had been prepared for what had happened from the time her husband was called to the colors.

"However," she continued, "I wish that he had lived a little longer so that he could have served our country more. I received a letter from my husband sometime ago and this proved to be his last message.

"At the wishes of my husband, I am going to devote myself to the bringing up of my two sons to serve in the Navy."

In his letter written from the front to Mrs. Mitsu Mizuno, his mother, the late Lieutenant-Commander Mizuno asked her not to worry, as the only thing that was in his mind was to die bravely for his country.

"I am sorry that his time at the front was all too short," Mrs. Mizuno told the reporter, adding that it would have been to her heart's content had he lived longer and rendered more distinguished services.

Haruichi Yamamoto, an elder brother of the late First Lieutenant Yamamoto, stated during an interview that his brother wrote to him sometime ago, disclosing his firm determination to discharge his duty now that a rare chance has been given him.

"That letter proved to be the farewell message," the brother said, "but it is an extreme honor for the Yamamoto family to have sent one of its members to the front where he died a heroic death."

EXPANSION OF AIR FORCE DECIDED BY STOCKHOLM

To Get 16 Bomber Flotillas And More Men—Needs 730 Officers

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—Sweden will increase her air force to 16 bomber flotillas, according to reports received from the Swedish Air Force College at Ljungbyhed.

The Swedish Air Force for training facilities needs some 750 new officers, who must all be pilots with the exception of several of advanced age.

In addition, 457 reserve officers are required of whom 307 must be pilots, and all pilots will get their initial training at Ljungbyhed.

In this connection, the commander of the Ljungbyhed War College, Major Calgren, stated that even after this enlargement, the Swedish Air Force would be comparatively small compared with its extraordinary task. For this reason, an air force of only crack formations would have to be created.

ALL WOOL IN TURKEY MUST BE SOLD TO STATE

Government Experts Expected Soon to Fix Purchase Price Of Requisitioned Stock

Transocean

ANKARA, January 26.—While hitherto holders of wool stocks in only a few villages have been requested to place them at the disposal of the Government, the Government has now issued a decree ordering the seizure of all wool in the country.

Owners of wool stocks must report within a fortnight to banks in their respective districts, particularly to the Agricultural Bank and its agents.

State experts will then fix a price at which the State will purchase all wool reserves.

DUTCH TO OUST PESO

Batavia Decides to Stop Exchange Of P.I. Money for Guilders

Transocean

SAIGON, January 25.—Philippine money is still being exchanged in Batavia for Dutch guilders, though official quarters indicated that as from the end of this month such currency exchange would no longer be permitted, states an advice received here from the N.E.I. capital.

The rate of exchange at present quoted for pesos in Batavia is 90 guilder cents.

Ready to Take Off

At a certain Japanese military air base, these warplanes have had their engines tuned and fuel-tanks filled. Once they are off nothing can stop them until they have shot down or set aflame by machine-gunning all the enemy warplanes in sight. (Censored by the War Ministry).

U.S. Press Predicts Fall of Singapore; Holds Gloomy View

(Continued From Page 1)

might possibly operate mostly, is composed of tropical swamp and actually not available for air bases.

Commenting on the Burma situation, the London Daily Mail says there is a possibility British troops may have to retreat farther north. The British newspaper points out that Japanese Forces not only have crossed the Salveen River, but have already established two bridgeheads on the western bank of the river.

Final Blow Prepared

A momentary lull existed on the Malay Peninsula Tuesday as Japanese troops, after their hurricane drive southward, rested on the north bank of the Johore Straits preparing for the final blow at Britain's Gibraltar in East Asia.

Japanese aircraft, however, roaring over the island fortress in continuous waves smashed again and again military establishments in Singapore, while Japanese and British artillery exchanged sporadic fire across the straits.

The Singapore radio was off the air since the night of February 1 without previous notice, hinting probably that the radio station had been hit by Japanese bombs.

British authorities in Singapore garrison were supremely confident, but admitted that the three air bases as well as the naval base in the northern part of the island had been abandoned in the face of Japanese artillery fire from the Johore heights.

However, as food and water is being strictly rationed in Singapore, the authorities expressed grave concern over possible break in public morale under constant pounding by Japanese air and artillery fire.

These authorities admitted that once Singapore is taken, Java, Sumatra and the surrounding waters naturally would fall under Japanese domination, while communications between Australia and Britain would be severed.

Meanwhile, with Japanese and Thai forces less than 120 miles from the Burmese capital, the threat of a Japanese attack against Rangoon, nucleus for defense of Burma is increasing hourly, as tension continued to mount in Rangoon.

Latest reports have revealed that Japanese Forces, smashing British defense positions, have crossed the Salween River at several points and are advancing rapidly westward.

British authorities have admitted frankly that the loss of Rangoon would seal the fate of Burma, cripple the means of communications with Chungking and whittle down Chungking's winter resistance, while endangering the British position in India.

Peace and order has returned to Moulmein, captured by Japanese and Thai troops four days ago, but parts of the city are in ruins bearing mute testimony of the ruthlessness of the British scorched-earth policy.

Over Netherlands East Indies territory, Japanese bombers continued devastating raids unchecked. For the first time, the Dutch naval base at Sourabaya, as well as Malang and Madioen, south and west respectively of Sourabaya, were attacked yesterday, indicating the possibility of strong Japanese air bases operating in Borneo.

Ill-Treated Singapore Residents Seek to Settle Score With British

How two former Japanese residents of Singapore who are now serving as interpreters for the Imperial Forces on the Malay front are seeking vengeance for ill-treatment received at the hands of the British, was revealed recently by a newspaper correspondent on the Malay front.

Motoji Kashihara, a native of Kagawa Perfecture, one of the two who were deported, went to Singapore in 1917 at the age of 11 and lived there as a law-abiding citizen for 22 years. According to him, he was sent to the Singapore Penitentiary in 1939 by the British authorities on a charge of espionage and was held in prison until November of last year. Upon his release, he was immediately served with a deportation order, forcing him to leave his adopted home.

Eager to even the score with his former overlords, and at the same time wishing to do his duty for his country, Mr. Kashihara immediately volunteered to act as an interpreter for the Imperial Forces on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It was at an undisclosed advance base in Malaya that he chanced to come across his old friend, Naoe Okuda, who was born in Singapore but likewise deprived of his rights. Immediately upon meeting his old friend, Mr. Kashihara, waving a soiled paper declared, "It won't be long before I can paste this Order of Deportation on the wall of the Governor-General's official residence. And only then will it be that I shall be avenged."

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY STRESSED IN RADIO TALK

Warns Against Undue Reliance On Supplies From Southern Regions

Seishi Shigemasa, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in a 20-minute radio address, Tuesday night stressed that the Japanese people should not attach excessive importance to the southern regions for the supply of foodstuffs but should be determined to acquire "own food from own soil."

Mr. Shigemasa said the Japanese farming community should be alive to two great missions: firstly, the production of foodstuffs, secondly, the creation of the real Japanese in the rural areas.

He emphasized that farmers should make efforts to rationalize production methods to promote efficiency in order to cope with lower production costs of agricultural foodstuffs in the southern regions.

Mr. Shigemasa concluded that only the efforts of Japanese farmers to maintain and increase production of foodstuffs without reliance on the southern regions would bring the final victory to Japan in the Greater East Asia War.

JOINT USE OF PLANES

Plan Said Under Way Between U.S., Britain

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—A London message received here today, quoting a London Times' correspondent, revealed that a plan has been under way between Britain and the United States for joint use of their first line planes.

Pointing out that the plan is a logical outcome of the policy of Britain and the United States of a united front against the Axis Powers, the London Times' correspondent reportedly asserted that in event an agreement were concluded between the two Powers for the projected joint use of their planes, it would be unnecessary to forward aircraft to remote fronts in the face of danger.

FALL OF EGYPTIAN CABINET TRACED TO OTHER SOURCES

Students' Riot in Cairo Not Cause of Resignation but Merely Hastened Collapse

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 3.—Reports from Cairo reveal that the students' disturbances in the Egyptian capital have by no means been the cause of the resignation of the Egyptian Cabinet but merely helped in bringing about this resignation.

It is learned that considerable differences of opinion existed since long ago within the Cabinet regarding the questions of foreign policy and food supply. The Premier was head of the minority in his own Cabinet. The supporters of the Government also blamed the former Premier for having endangered the food situation of the Egyptian people by having made too far-reaching concessions to the British military authorities.

The rupture of the traditional relations with France also played an important role since this arbitrary decision of Sirry Pasha and his Foreign Minister is not approved by the deputies. The same circles also condemned the methods employed against those personalities who are loyal to Vichy and who are being persecuted by the Egyptian police under pressure of the British authorities.

The question of the impending election also played an important part in the resignation of Sirry Pasha. Government circles are well aware of the growing dissatisfaction with the Cabinet among the people as well as of the growing popular support of the Wafd party. Therefore many members of the Government, prior to the election, would like to be freed from sharing the responsibility in the policy of Sirry Pasha's Government who, as a consequence of his ready concessions to the British authorities, has maneuvered Egypt into great distress.

BRITISH URGED TO LEAVE

Authorities Taking View Nationals Should Evacuate From Turkey

Transocean

ANKARA, January 24.—In a report issued under London dateline, the Agence Anatolie yesterday announced that the departure of British subjects from Turkey had for months been urged by the British authorities, who are of the opinion that all British citizens whose presence is not absolutely necessary in Turkey should leave the country in view of the possibility of things taking a critical turn for Britain.

This statement emanating from London has aroused much interest in Ankara.

Harassed British Dump Oil Into Reservoir Feeding Singapore's Main Water Supply

"The retreating enemy dumped drum after drum of oil into Lake Prai, the biggest reservoir supplying water to Singapore and the life-line of the fortress, clearly indicating the British intention of abandoning the 'Gibraltar of the East,'" stated a commander of a Japanese unit which captured the lake recently.

"The reservoir, comprising three small lakes reinforced at the banks with concrete, is located about 600 feet above sea level and is capable of supplying water sufficient to meet the demand of 80 per cent of the population of Singapore.

"No sooner did we charge into the enemy position than the British forces threw several hundred drums of mobile oil and gasoline into the lake, turning the entire reservoir into a glittering sea. It is not the first time for the fleeing enemy to destroy everything behind them, one of the examples being the blasting of the Johore viaduct.

"However, the dumping of oil into the reservoir is an evident proof that the enemy, unable to hold the fortress in the face of terrific onslaught of the Imperial Forces has made up its mind to forsake the last British stronghold in East Asia."

Erection Is Urged Of Iron Refineries In Southern Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

plan will be introduced into the next session of the Diet.

"The Government is well aware of the fact there is a need of reforms in the existing system of local self-government," Vice Minister Yuzawa told the committee. "It envisions a local system which would permit the residents of cities, towns and villages to take a keener interest in the affairs of the self-governing bodies to which they belong.

"All measures designed to improve the local administrative system will be laid before the next regular session of the Diet, which would concern itself almost exclusively with the problem of perfecting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

P.I. CIVILIANS ARE WARNED

Japanese Will Punish Severely Those Stealing Military Stores

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines issued a proclamation last night declaring that the Japanese Forces will show no mercy toward enemy elements who attempt to steal military stores held by the Japanese Army.

The proclamation announced that any one caught in the act of stealing military stores or supplies from buildings or dumps controlled by the Japanese or from civilian houses will be drastically dealt with.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN MOVE

500 in Los Angeles District Sent to Interior

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—United States authorities today forcibly removed 500 Japanese alien fishermen from fortified areas in the Los Angeles harbor district and transferred them to an undisclosed area in the interior, according to a German News Agency report received here from Stockholm today.

During Monday night United States police surrounded Japanese homes and then made surprise raids during the early morning hours taking Japanese into custody, D.N.B. said.

AMERICANS FORCED TO READJUST LIFE

Retail and Wholesale Prices Increase More Than 30 to 40 Per Cent

Since the United States entered the war, there has been a strong tendency toward intensifying the war-production effort on a totalitarian basis by banning the manufacture of all non-essential items, says Transocean. The whole mode of life of the American people, which heretofore was carried on unperturbed by direct repercussions of war, thus has taken a new turn in a manner which places the whole way of life on a wartime basis, with all its restrictions and shortcomings. There no longer can be any mention of the famous "American way of life."

The unlimited power which has been bestowed on President Roosevelt places him in a position to determine the entire daily and economic life of the nation. In other words, the United States Government has become a dictatorship in the truest sense of the word, a dictatorship which controls the finances and management of the various government branches under which the national economic system is determined.

It cannot be predicted when and if the Government of the United States is going to issue regulations on government price control. However, it can be safely stated, that the inflationary tendency of the U.S. economic system which was already experienced prior to the involvement of the United States in the war has in the very first few days of the war already been seen to increase.

Retail prices and the cost of living as well as wholesale prices have noticeably risen. According to American estimations, the average cost of living for a family today is already thirty to forty per cent higher than a year ago.

The rise in the raw-material demand for the war industry has caused a strongly felt setback in the manufacture of goods for daily use. Already a civilian consumer cannot get everything he wants. Although he can very well do without many things, this new state of affairs nevertheless considerably influences his way of living.

The rise in prices of farming products, vegetables, meat and daily products chiefly affects the labor classes and the lower brackets. The middle and the higher classes miss utility and luxury articles. There is felt a notable shortage of motor vehicles, refrigerators, washing machines, electric irons, flashlights and bristles as well as metal musical instruments, such as trumpets, saxophones, and other articles of the metal industry.

Razor blades are getting more and more rare because high quality steel is needed for other purposes. The quite considerable cosmetic industry of the United States is already now dependent on substitutes.

The total industrial production of America has been divided into three categories: wartime goods, essential goods for civilian consumption, and unessential goods. It is quite evident that due to the existing shortage of material, whatever there is, is used chiefly in the armament industries, while the more or less essential and the unessential commodities meet with very little consideration.

However, due to the fact that the American way of living was chiefly dependent on the unessential commodities, a shortage of these brings the American standard of living to the same level as that of the much despised living standard of the Axis.

There is no doubt that the already quite heavy taxes will be raised further and that the already shrunken export will be rationed. There will be many transportation difficulties and the percentage of unemployed will rather rise than fall.

The reason for this may be found in the fact that only part of the laborers can find employment in the armament industry whereas a large part of industrial production will be curtailed and furthermore many armament centers have to cease working due to raw material shortage.

All these developments will lead to serious repercussions on the United States market and among the United States labor unions. For the first time in the history of the United States a state of affairs is brought into being which causes tremendous upheavals, much stronger than the World War has ever been able to bring about.

This tremendous upheaval disturbs the whole American way of living and causes the American public to ask itself the question: "Has it not been a crime to hurl this naturally peaceful country into war due to the irresponsible and arrogant policy of the present Washington regime?"

Johore Residents Moved

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 4.—Acting on the advice of Japanese military authorities, residents of Johore Bharu are pouring out of the city to points of safety far from the scene of the final assault on Singapore, it was revealed here today.

WAR-BEREAVED CHILDREN TO WORSHIP AT YASUKUNI

4,660 Youngsters Invited by Military Relief Society to Attend Fete

With the images of their fathers, who have died glorious deaths in the Manchurian and China affairs, still vivid in their hearts, the bereaved sons and daughters of those fallen heroes are to arrive from all parts of the country to pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine on March 28 and 29.

The Military Relief Society, which has been facilitating the visit of the war-bereaved youngsters to the Yasukuni Shrine since 1939 is to invite to Tokyo 4,660 national school pupils who lost their fathers on the front this year. Among those students about 70 are coming over the sea from Okinawa, Karafuto, Chosen, Taiwan and Kwantung Province.

Those worshippers are due to arrive in the capital March 26, pay homage to the Imperial Palace on the following day and visit the Yasukuni Shrine and inspect several museums in Tokyo on 28 and 29.

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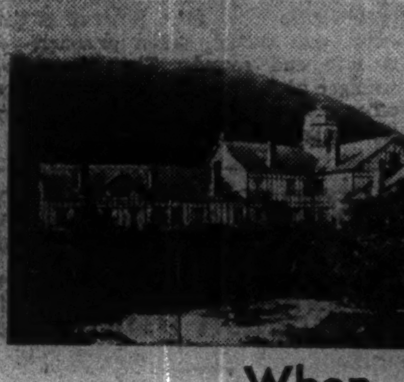

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SULTAN OF JOHORE GIVES AID TO JAPAN

Personally Supervises Royal Guards in Repair Works With Imperial Army

Friendly cooperation characterizes the relations between the Japanese Army in Malaya and the Sultan of Johore, who is personally supervising his Royal Guards in undertaking reconstruction work in the state of Johore. This was revealed in reports by special correspondents of Tokyo newspapers with the Imperial troops.

Sultan Ibrahim, ruler of the state of Johore, which is on the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, is already known to the people of Japan as the richest man in the Malay states. He has many friends in this country, the foremost among them being Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa. In 1934 and 1935 he toured Japan by motor-car. In a recent interview with the Nichi Nichi special correspondents, he expressed the desire to visit Kobe, Nikko and Nara again.

Has Dream Palace

Almost six feet tall, the Sultan is a man of big build. His Sultana is a Rumanian beauty, named Marcelle, whom he met in an air raid shelter in London.

His palace in Johore is like a dream out of the Arabian Nights. The entrance is guarded by an Indian soldier who stands before a massive iron gate marked with the royal crest, which consists of a golden crown over the figure of a lion. Beyond the gate is a drive through a large and beautiful garden rioting with the brilliant hues of tropical flowers. The palace looks cool and inviting, and within, the floor is of teak wood, polished to such an extent that it shines like a mirror. From this floor rise tall marble pillars that might have been erected by Alladin's magic genie.

Guards Work With Japanese

The Sultan's Royal Guards formerly consisted of 500 picked men, but the retreating British troops robbed them of their arms and ammunitions, as well as compelling some of them to accompany them. The more faithful of these Guards still remain and work under the Sultan's personal supervision in cooperation with the Japanese Forces.

Johore is already busying itself in reconstruction, reported the Yomiuri special correspondent in Johore. Under the personal leadership of the Sultan the Royal Guards work together with the Japanese soldiers in repairing buildings and roads damaged by artillery fire and in clearing up the aftermaths of battle.

Police Volunteer Services

Fired by this inspiring sight, the Malay police force has volunteered its services to the Japanese Army. Already it has proved itself very useful. The policemen are eloquent as well as industrious, and they have induced the innumerable refugees to withdraw from the capital for the time being and remain to the north, in Kulai or Kota Tinggi, where there is no danger from enemy gun-fire and attack. Malayans have expressed complete willingness to cooperate with the Japanese, and reconstruction at Johore Bharu is going on apace.

The Sultan had five Japanese servants in his detached palace in Singapore, and five more working for him in Johore. With the outbreak of the Pacific war the British authorities arrested them, and although the Sultan made strenuous efforts to gain their liberty, he was unable to locate them. The Sultan's telephone call to the then Japanese Consul-General in Singapore was the last contact he had with a Japanese.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m., 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Thursday
—Morning—

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Kei Hoshi; Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Orchestra: "Thoughts on Rossini," (Respighi), Waltz ('Kiser'), (J. Strauss) and others.
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Home Front Air Defense in this Wartime," by Kikio Tatebayashi.
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Talk, Coconut," by Goro Okada.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Fuji Semi-Western Music under the direction of Shinichi Kondo.
1:00 Narration: "The Equatorial Sea," by announcer Oshima.
1:30 Talk, "Good Use of Clothing Points," by Kazue Kobayashi.
2:00 National High School Class Hour: Talk on "Wind Music," by Kosuke Komatsu.
4:00 Serial Talk on National Education: "History of America and Britain's Cultural Invasion in East Asia," by Saburo Yoshida.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour; News; Talk, "Friends in The Southern Countries," by Susumu Awazu.
6:30 Talk, "The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Chinese Merchants Abroad," by Yoshimitsu Tateno.
7:00 Time; News.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Radio Drama.
9:00 News; Koto Music.
10:00 Time; War Situation; News.
11:00 News.

20 Million Membership Is Set as Goal Of Recently Organized Women's Group

The functions of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association which was organized on February 2, as a result of the amalgamation of the three leading national women's organizations were explained to the Asahi by Yuzaburo Kato, chief of the Relief Bureau of the Military Relief Board.

All Japanese women who are 20 years of age or above, are eligible for membership in the newly formed women's association, according to Mr. Kato. However, married women are qualified to join the Association irrespective of age, because its main purpose is to make good mothers.

Although the enrollment is not compulsory, all qualified Japanese women are requested to join the Association voluntarily. The enrollment of 20,000,000 women is now the aim of the authorities. The annual membership fee has been set at 60 sen, but provisions have been made to lower it in accordance with the members's circumstances.

Mr. Kato revealed that the headquarters of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association is to be set up in Tokyo, while branch offices are to be established in every prefecture as well as in the six largest cities. Sub-divisions are to be established under the branch-offices, according to their active localities.

The headquarters in Tokyo will be divided into three main departments according to their respective functions, namely, the General Affairs Department, the Leadership Department, and the Cultural Department. The General Affairs Department is to deal with the personnel, the guidance of the branch offices, propaganda, and the publication of the organization's magazine.

The Leadership Department will direct national-defense training, the education of the leaders, and relief work for soldiers. It will also be entrusted with formulating and perfecting plans to meet all emergencies.

The Cultural Department will be entrusted with the work of educating the members of the organization in the care, and protection of their babies national hygiene, and the furtherance of cutural activities.

This Department will also be responsible for the encouragement of marriages and births.

The functions to be discharged by the branch-offices are: (1) the opening of lecture meetings, conferences, athletic meets, and research, (2) assistance for home education, and guidance in the problems of life, (3) encouragement of savings, (4) sponsorship of cooperative cooking, baths and works, (5) establishment of nurseries, and maternity hospitals, (6) improvement in mode of life, and (7) relief work.

FINNISH RELATIONS REVIEWED BY RYTI

Finnish National Policy Is to Maintain Friendly Intercourse, Says President

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, February 3.—The Finnish State President, Risto Ryti, opened the first meeting of the Finnish Parliament for this year.

The President, dealing extensively with the foreign political situation, declared that Finland had always been striving to maintain its freedom and security by keeping up friendly relations with all nations and by trying to bring about an economic and cultural exchange with all countries in a manner satisfactory and profitable to all.

He emphasized that with regard to the affairs of the big world Powers, Finland always tried to remain neutral and that the failure of the League of Nations on which all small nations had placed their highest expectations had disappointed Finland very much. The Soviet onslaught on Finland which was a violation of the non-aggression pact and other contracts which the Soviets concluded on their own initiative proved that even the sincerest wish of keeping up neutrality could not keep the Finnish people out of war because they lacked sufficient military might.

Ryti declared that international law which before the World War was held in the highest esteem had lost all significance after the World War. Public opinion everywhere became indifferent toward the violations of international law, he stated.

President Ryti in this connection mentioned that the Anglo-Saxon slogan "my country, right or wrong" became the slogan of those States who, longing for expansion, thought that their time had arrived for materializing their aspirations for conquest at the expense of smaller countries. The attitude of Soviet Russia toward Finland and the Baltic States as well as Rumania, was a good example for its ambitions and also a proof that for these expansionists international law was just a scrap of paper. He pointed out that the principle of the "freedom of the seas" has proved to be an empty phrase. He emphasized with bitterness that only nations which have a strong navy have freedom on the sea. He declared that shipping and trade of the small nations was entirely dependent on the goodwill of the belligerent naval Powers, adding that Finland learned this to its own regret.

President Ryti then emphasized that Finland learned from the experiences of the last years that the world was far colder and selfish than the Finnish people had previously believed. It also learned that the conceptions of right or wrong changed in proportion to the profit. He warned the Finnish people to keep cool and to refrain from dreaming.

Finland never must relinquish its claims for justice and honor because only thus will the Finnish people be in a position to weather unscathed the present storms. For this reason the Finnish people must only trust in God and in themselves and they must make necessary sacrifices. He emphasized that this did not mean that the Finnish people had to isolate themselves. Quite to the contrary, the Finnish people must be grateful that the general understanding for the Finnish cause had increased considerably, with manifestations of sympathy from Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland and Hungary. He stated that Finland might particularly expect assistance in its fight for freedom, and independence from Germany and Sweden.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

try, but the nucleus of Zen still remains uneradicated in the manners and morals of the present-day Japanese. This, combined with the native cult of Shintoism, helps the Japanese in time of peace and plenty to lead a chastened life, apparently of ascetic but in reality highly developed aesthetic character, and, in time of hardship or national emergency, a strenuous life, bearing heroically under the heavy weight of bodily and spiritual trial which may be thrown upon them.

BRITAIN BESTS U.S. IN GRABBING POLICY

Washington Second-Fiddle as London Takes Everything—Americans Foot Bill

There appears to be considerable confusion among Britons and Americans as to who emerged the winner from the recent Washington talks between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, writes Der Montag of Berlin. In the United States, there is considerable displeasure over the fact that the British are virtually controlling the American war effort for it states a British general is in command of the Anglo-American forces in the Pacific, and also a British admiral is in command of the Anglo-United States naval movements in the North Atlantic. Moreover, a British Minister is in control of the distribution of American war supplies.

It claims the only thing left to the Americans for the time being is the American Army still in the United States, and it is feared that when the main body of the American Expeditionary Force is sent abroad, it, too, will be placed under British command.

The forces under General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino Army, in the Philippines must take orders from General Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Pacific. The United States Atlantic Fleet is subservient to the British commander-in-chief, while American forces in Iceland have already been placed under the command of a British general, who arrived in Iceland with the first British soldiers. Then, in Washington, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Air Production, is telling Americans what is to be done with the material rolling out of American war factories. All the American people get is the bill and, of course, the privilege of dying for dear old England.

But are the British satisfied with all this. They most definitely are not, continues the German news agency. They resent the fact that in the Pacific, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, is second in command to General Wavell. The remnants of the British Far Eastern Fleet, therefore, are technically under Admiral Hart's command, and this is what the British are displeased with. They can't stomach the idea of not being the top-dog in every department. They have nearly everything the United States can offer but that is not enough. What they really do want is to set up a complete branch of the British Government in Washington to make their control over America's destiny absolutely complete.

Meanwhile, the American people continue to stumble around in the darkness not quite knowing what the score is. Their press and radio continue to tell them that everything is under control, that the Pacific Fleet is virtually intact, that the allies will soon be ready to strike and that victory is assured.

However, all of the facts cannot be hidden. They know that Japanese submarines are operating freely off the Californian coast; they know that from time to time Japanese warships appear off the Hawaiian Islands and shell military objectives without any opposition from the "invincible" United States Navy. They know that Manila has fallen to the Japanese and that the complete occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese is but a matter of time. They know that Guam and Wake have fallen, depriving the United States Navy of its two finest offensive bases. They know that President Roosevelt's time-table has been completely upset.

American propagandists have spent so much time and effort talking about Chancellor Hitler's time-table being smashed here and there that it has become something of a joke. Yet, the very first time President Roosevelt is called upon to test his ability to adhere to schedule, the whole show is ruined.

The Japanese Navy was supposed to be destroyed within two weeks, and look at what's happened. Instead the invincible Japanese Navy is cruising around Hawaiian waters as if it were in its own back yard, while the great United States Pacific Fleet is nowhere to be found.

ALBION HAS ONE FOOT IN GRAVE, SAYS HOCHI

Editor of Vernacular Paper Reviews History of British Aggression

With the imminent capture of Singapore by the Imperial Forces, the fate of England is definitely sealed, marking the general collapse of the British Empire, says Teiichi Muto, editor of the Hochi Shimbun, adding that the pace of history is so slow and yet so fast.

Former chief of the British Army Headquarters Chatfield, continues Mr. Muto, made a very intelligent remark when he declared that a clash with Japan, erstwhile ally of Britain and one of the strongest nations in the world, could have been avoided had not Winston Churchill, the British Premier, adopted a mistaken political policy. As an ally of Japan, Britain relied on the armed forces of the Japanese Empire for the defense of East Asia and thus was able to maintain its own security.

The mighty Japanese Navy has had a considerable bearing on Britain's victory in the first World War, he says, but while it was being helped by Japan, Britain coming to realize the real strength of the Japanese Navy began to harbor fear over its might. As a result, it conspired with the United States immediately after the war and worked out a plan to defend East Asia without any aid from Japan, thereby hoping to prevent the further rise of the Japanese nation. It was about this time that Britain started the strong fortification of Singapore which, when completed, became one of the biggest and most formidable naval bases in the world.

Continuing, Mr. Muto states that the task of defending East Asia with its own power, however, proved a job too big for Britain, as it stood helplessly seeing Ireland, the next-door neighbor, slip away from under its protective wings. The British control over the seven seas and an area aggregating some 39,675,000 square kilometers was the result of a very risky but well schemed plot. Consequently, it would never have been possible for it to administer this vast area with real strength even if every one of Britain's 60,000,000 subjects was a trained soldier.

Prosperity acquired through injustice cannot last forever, and the time has come for Britain to pay its debt to humanity.

There is an impression that America and Britain assumed the hegemony of the world for centuries, but in reality, their greatest achievements were after the 20th century as the following table of their territorial invasion indicates. (Unit 1,000 kilometers)

	America	Britain
Mainland	2,310	243
Invasion before 1800	—	10,248
„ 1800-50	5,463	8,848
„ 1850-1900	1,919	12,510
After 1900	2	7,826
Total area	9,694	39,675

There are many countries in Europe like Portugal, Spain, Holland, etc., which prospered for a time and then were replaced by other rising countries. Britain was the last to assume the role of an aggressor, but it is now on the verge of collapse, confronting the same fate as the three countries mentioned above.

In conclusion, Mr. Muto predicts that 10 years hence, the once mighty Britain which supposedly ruled the waves, will be reduced to such a small Power that it will not be able to enjoy the position of Holland or Portugal of today.

Kobe Notes

With the one million citizens of Kobe anticipating the fall of Singapore to the ever-victorious Imperial Forces in the not distant future, the Hyogo Prefectural Office, Kobe Municipality, various associations and schools in Kobe have drawn up their plans for the celebration of the downfall of the last British stronghold in East Asia.

The victory celebration, like the one at the time of Hongkong's occupation, will be commemorated more in spirit than in ostentation. Under the joint sponsorship of the Hyogo Prefectural Office, Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a thanksgiving service will be observed at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce Building at 1 p.m. of the designated day, and representatives of the Imperial Japanese Army, the various associations and schools in Kobe numbering approximately 500 in all, will participate in the celebration.

The service will be featured by the reading of a congratulatory message by Governor Saka of Hyogo and the delivering of a doxology by Mayor Noda of Kobe.

Before the function is brought to a close at 3 p.m., three rousing Banzai will be given with the gathering facing southward in the direction of the Japanese Forces on the southern fronts.

Another plan decided is that as soon as the news of the fall of Singapore reaches the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, a large balloon with the characters reading "Asia Has Dawned To Our Great Joy" will be hoisted.

The Hyogo Prefectural Office has made it known that from the day of Singapore's capitulation until the complete occupation of the island by the Imperial Forces, every household in the city will put out the national flag. Moreover, on the day of the fall of Singapore, Governor Saka and the prefectural officials will assemble at 9 a.m. in the plaza in front of the Hyogo Prefectural Office, after which they will proceed to the Ikuta Shrine to pay homage.

Another program calls for the students of the higher schools, girls' high schools, middle and national schools in Kobe to pay homage at the shrines nearest to the respective institutions. It will be headed by the Kobe University of Commerce. The Hirano National School, as an exception, will boost the spirit of the younger generation by holding a war song singing meet.

The engagement of Miss Conchita da Costa to Mr. Oscar Lopez, both of Kobe, was recently announced. The date of the wedding, which will take place at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Kobe, will be announced later.

VISITORS' LIST
The Tor Hotel—February 3

Bornhorst, Mr. C.; Bornhorst, Mrs C.; Bornhorst, Master D.; Bornhorst, Miss C.; Fust, Mr. G.; Consior, Mr. B.; Iwaki, Mr. J.; Iwaki, Mrs. J.; Jyo, Miss T.; Kato, Mr. T.; Kato, Mrs. T.; Kojima, Mr. T.; Lesourd, Mr. A.; Lemoine, Mr. J. B. de.; Lemoine, Mrs. J. B. de.; Mayeda, Mr. S.; Mayeda, Mrs. S.; Mix, Mr. W.; Nozawa, Mr. K.; Okuno, Miss K.; Prahl, Dr. W.; Prahl, Mrs. W.; Prahl, Master H.; Prahl, Master. H.; Ruhl, Mr. E.; Tobishima, Mr. H.; Tobishima, Mrs. H.; Umemura, Miss J.; Umemura, Miss H.; Yamagishi, Mr. K.

Krone Value Raised

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, January 23.—The value of the Danish krone will be raised by 8 per cent as from today. Clearing exchange quotations will be made accordingly. This measure is said to have been taken to avoid inflation.

U.S. UNABLE TO WAGE TWO-OCEAN BATTLE

Berlin Astonished by This Modest Statement on Part Of Secretary Knox

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 3.—The statement of the U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, to the effect that he finds it difficult to conduct the war on two oceans with only a one-ocean-fleet at his disposal, as well as his statement about a bottleneck in the production of airplanes, has found much interest in Berlin as never before have such modest words been heard from Secretary Knox, Berlin political quarters declared.

Originally Secretary Knox had declared that Japan could be defeated within three months. Now, however, these circles declare, he has addressed Chungking, requesting Chiang Kai-shek to remain loyal to the United States and Britain. The question was, however, whether the additional credits, granted Chungking by Britain and America, would improve the latter's position, especially since very critical comments can be seen in the leading Chungking newspapers with regard to the attitude adopted by Britain and the United States toward the war in the Pacific. Moreover, American airmen have been ordered to leave Chungking for home while, at the same time, Secretary Knox declared that additional war supplies would be sent to Chungking.

Berlin quarters are emphasizing that this inconsistency in words and deeds by responsible American statesmen is remarkable. Since most probably there would not be any supplies of war material, of what use could such credits be and, in case there should be deliveries of war materials, what use would they be if there are no transport facilities to bring them to Chungking, these same circles are asking.

It is pointed out in Berlin that for the first time the Burma Road is actually menaced and thus the last supply route to the interior of China will be blocked for all sorts of war materials such as gasoline, tanks, guns and ammunition.

CRACK INDIAN SOLDIERS WITHDRAWN FROM IRAQ

Said to Have Been Dispatched To Rangoon—Replaced by Raw Recruits

Transocean

ANKARA, January 27.—The well-trained Indian troops stationed at Iraq have been withdrawn and were replaced by some 20,000 Indian troops with very little military experience, according to reports received here from Baghdad.

There have been repeated exchanges of troops via Basra during the last two weeks and it is rumored that the Indian crack divisions which were withdrawn from Iraq, have been sent to Rangoon.

It is estimated in Iraq circles that altogether over 80,000 well-trained Indian troops have been withdrawn and replaced by lesser trained troops.

It was also reported that about 2,000 Australian troops passed through Baghdad presumably on their way to Basra.

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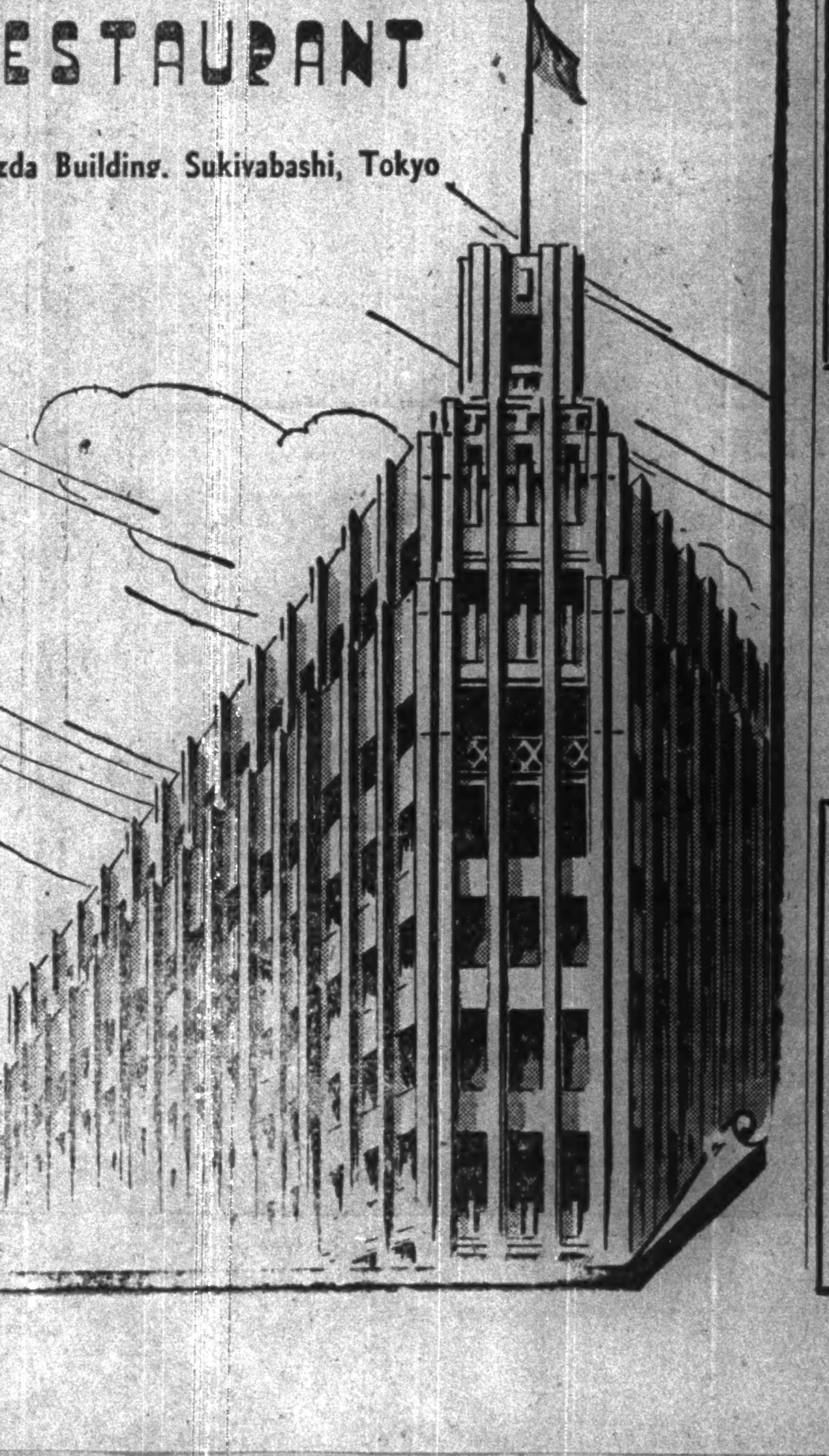

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YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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For Rent, Tokyo

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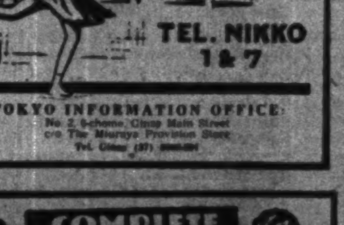

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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THREE FILMS VYING FOR MINISTRY PRIZE

Finale of Genroku Chushingura, Shochiku Production, to Be Shown February 11

Out of 19 dramatic films produced last year, "Mikayeri no To" (Tower) by Shochiku, "Uma" (Horse) by Toho, and "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (Last Days of Yedo) by Nikkatsu are now regarded as candidates for the Education Minister's prize for the best picture for 1941. The final decision will be made by the end of this month.

In the case of culture features numbering 15, four excellent productions have already been selected. They are "Sora no Shonenhei" (Young Heroes of the Air) by Geijutsu, "Tetsudo Hosenku" (The Railway Track Maintenance Work) by Jujiya, "Awa no Nokuzo" (The Dolls' Theater of Awa) by Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and "Sakyu" (The Sandhill) by Toho.

Altogether 66 motion pictures for use as classroom materials in national schools have been inspected by the film censors of the Home Ministry during the second half of last year. Among the features are "Semi no Issho" (The Life of Cicada), "Tsubame no Hanashi" (The Tale of Swallows), "Denshobato" (Homing-Pigeons), and "Nadare" (Avalanche).

"Dai Toa Senso Gekimetsu Senki" (The War Diary of the Greater East Asia War), a grand-scale newsreel produced by the Japan Eigasha under the supervision of the Board of Information, will be specially shown at the Tokyo Gekijo twice on February 10, beginning at 9:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

The much-awaited Motion Picture Distribution Company with a capital of ¥500,000, including the ¥100,000 Government subsidy, will formally be established on or around February 10, following the general meeting of the preparatory committee, which will be held tomorrow.

One of the three prize-winning scenarios in a contest sponsored by the Board of Information has been selected to be cinematized under the direction of Tomotaka Tazaka at the Kyoto studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company. "Oyakogusa" (Mother and Her Child) is the title of the story. Nobu Koito is the authoress.

The Noson Gyoson Bunka Kyokai, which has been encouraging the people at the farms and fishing villages through the medium of stage and screen, will produce an educational film entitled "Wara Kohin" (Straw Works). The diffusion of the idea of increase in production of domestic resources is the object of the picture. The picture, expected to be completed in March, will be shown in various villages on a circuit basis.

The final examination for motion picture projector operators by the Metropolitan Police Board will be held on February 17 when 99 applicants who passed the preliminary test in January will participate.

Ryozo Okuda and Keiko Inouye, two popular musicians, will appear in a stage attraction, now being presented at the Hibiya Eiga Gekijo.

To unify the distribution of motion pictures in Chosen, a motion picture distribution control company, a juridical person, will be established by the end of this month. After discussions with the Board of Information and the motion picture distribution organ in Japan proper, the establishment committee will launch preparations for unifying the distribution of dramatic and culture films as well as newsreels. It is expected that the shipment of prints to Chosen will be reduced by half in the future, namely, six kinds of pictures with 12 duplicates a month.

"Maiagaru Jonetsu" (Burning Passion), a dramatic picture produced by Shinko, and "Shima" (Island), a culture feature by Riken, have been endorsed by the Government-General of Chosen as the best productions.

Headed by Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada, screen actors and actresses of the Toho Eiga will organize an independent dramatic group to devote themselves to the development of stage activity. Preparations are now under way, and the first performance is slated to be given at the Takarazuka Gekijo for a month from March 1.

"Yedo no Ryuko" (A Yedo melodrama), written by Jubei Kurusu will be filmed by the Kyoto studio of the Nikkatsu with Kanjuro Arashi in the title role.

Four motion picture theaters have been added to the list of cinema houses under the direct management of Nikkatsu, which was merged into the third dramatic film producing organ. They are the Yotsuya Eiga Gekijo, Aoyama Nikkatsukan, Ichinohashi Nikkatsukan and Shinagawa Nikkatsukan.

Chiyeko Higashiyama, famous actress of the modern-school dramatic company, has been borrowed by Shochiku to play an important role in "Sannin Shimai" (Three Sisters), which will be produced under the direction of Kenkichi Hara with Miyeko Takamine, Kyoko Asatsuyu and Miwa Mori in the starring roles.

"Kazoku" (The Family), one of the latest productions from the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, has been listed officially among those unfit for showing before children under 14.

The designated exhibition of newsreels will be enforced in Chosen from April in order to enhance the knowledge and attention of people behind the guns regarding the War of Greater East Asia. The Government-General of Chosen has started preparations to revise a part of the detailed regulations of the motion picture ordinance, which has been put in effect since last year.

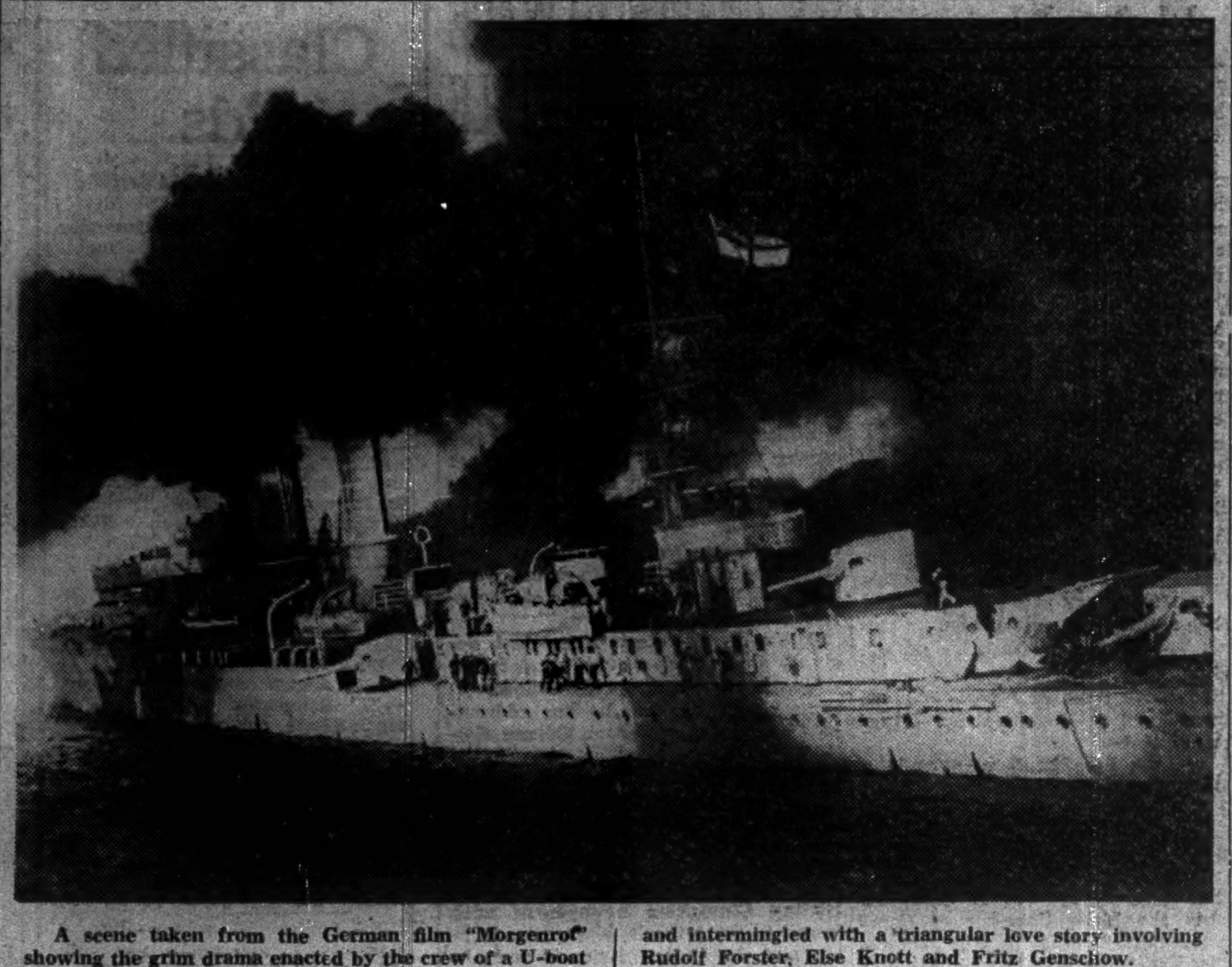
The Education Ministry has approved the following two domestic pictures as excellent cultural features. They are "Torigai" (A Shell-Fish) and "Soncho no Shuki" (The Diary of a Village Headman) by Jujiya.

The second and concluding part of "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era) a high-caliber dramatic screen play produced by Shochiku, will be released at the leading local cinema houses from February 11, taking advantage of the Kigensetsu (the Empire Day).

The Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company has commenced the shooting of "Sumidagawa" (The River Sumida), a melodrama by Matsutaro Kawaguchi.

Ryotaro Kawanami, one of the popular figures in Kyoto filmdom, who has been active at the Shochiku studio in the past five years, will retire from the silver screen shortly, but is expected to resume his work on the stage under the Shochiku banner.

At the Hogaku-za



A scene taken from the German film "Morgenrot" showing the grim drama enacted by the crew of a U-boat and intermingled with a triangular love story involving Rudolf Forster, Else Knott and Fritz Genschow.

HEROISM IN U-BOAT DEPICTED IN TALKIE

Forthcoming German Film 'Morgenrot' Is Replete With Sea Drama

A story of heroism and comradeship on the bottom of the sea is depicted in the German Ufa talkie "Morgenrot," which is to be shown commencing February 6 at the Hogaku-za. The picture is released through the Towa Shoji Company.

U-21, a German submarine, which is given an important duty in World War I, is the main "player" in this exciting picture, which cleverly combines the most interesting phases of submarine warfare with a triangular love story.

The chief characters are Lieutenant-Commander Liers, of the submarine, who is loved by the 20 members of his crew like a father, played by Rudolf Forster; Sub-Lieutenant Fredericks (Fritz Genschow), who comes from the same north German town of Meerskirchen as Liers; Helga (Else Knott), daughter of Meerskirchen, who loves Liers and is loved by Fredericks; Liers' mother (Adele Sandrock), a proud and patriotic German woman who has already sacrificed two sons for the sake of the fatherland, and is now readily giving away the third and last one; and Petermann (Franz Nicklisch), an upright fellow who does his duty, but always keeps to himself.

Exciting scenes are shown as U-21 spots the enemy, a British cruiser, and sinks it. Complications, however, develop as the submarine is attacked and hit by another enemy while attempting to save the captain of the sunken cruiser. A drama ensues on the bottom of the sea as two of the crew have to be sacrificed in order to save the lives of the others; a drama which solves itself in voluntary self-sacrifice.

"Morgenrot" was produced by Guenter Stapenhorst from a screen play by Gerhard Menzel, and photographed by Carl Hoffmann. The music was written by Herbert Windt.

Togo's Life Dramatized

One of the current attractions at the Yurakuza theater this month is a drama based on the life of Admiral Heihachiro Togo, the hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea. This important role is ably assumed by Ryutaro Tatsumi, the leading thespian of the Shinkokugeki troupe as shown above.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The contemplated presentation of a drama bill at the current session of the Diet, which was drafted by the Government authorities concerned with the aim of contributing toward the development of national culture, has been deferred. The bill is scheduled to be presented to the next Diet session.

"Kazoku" (Th Family), a screen play produced by the Shochiku Motion Picture Company with an all-star cast, will be dramatized by Matsutaro Kawaguchi for the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe. With approval having been obtained, Mr. Kawaguchi has started preparations for producing the stage version, which will be the feature hit of the Shinsei Shimpa the next time it performs.

The reasons for the approval of plays and dances, which won the prizes in the nationwide contest held by the Japan Cultural Central League last year, will be clarified in a lengthy article to appear in the February issue of the Bunka Nippon (Cultural Japan), a monthly magazine. Several noted playwrights, drama and dance critics such as Shin Hasegawa, Shiko Tsubouchi, Seitaro Atsumi, Mitsuru Ushiyama and Yukichi Kodera, who acted as judges in the prize contest, will be the authors of the article.

Of the numerous plays presented in the Osaka theater last month, six have been selected to be awarded the Governor's prize, created recently for the encouragement of theatrical arts. The prize winners are "Yamashina Kankyo" (Oishi at Yamashina, a Kabuki play), "Nanshin" (Southward Advance), "Junigatsu Yoka" (December 8th), "Tatakayeru Haha" (Fighting Mother), "Kumagai Jinya" (The War Camp of Kumagai), and "Sensho yeno Chikamichi" (The Road to War Victory).

After a lapse of eight months, the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play in the capital next month when "Rai Sanyo" (Sanyo, a Scholar of Great Erudition), will be staged as its premiere production. It is a three-act play by Seikichi Fujimori and lished as one of the national dramas by the Board of Information. The Zenshinza players who recently completed the production of "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a screen version of the tale of 47 ronin, which was endorsed by the Education Ministry, will return to Tokyo from Kyoto within the next few weeks to start rehearsals for the March performance.

To raise contribution funds for the Relief Departments of the Ministries of War and Navy, the Fujigake Dance Society will present a special program at the Gunjin Kaikan on February 11, taking advantage of Kigensetsu (the Japanese Empire Day). Shizue Fujikage, a veteran stage dancer, will be the main attraction.

The Kinryukan, one of the popular theaters in the Asakusa amusement center, will be occupied by the Shochiku Gakugekiza from February 9 when a new program of three plays together with newsreels will be presented. "Nobiyuku Dai Toa" (Extending Greater East Asia), a musical play, is the main attraction.

Miyako Nijo retired from the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company last month to marry Tsuguro Kanemitsu, a Toho star. Miss Nijo had been playing an important role in the so-called Flower Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company for the past five years. Another star dancer who also retired from the Takarazuka Company last month was Kaoru Tachibana.

After a prolonged delay, a company of 12 stage players, headed by Nobuko Satsuki will leave Tokyo today for Manchoukuo to entertain Japanese soldiers stationed there. Another party of vaudeville performers, including Sumiko Kawai, popular stage dancer, is scheduled to leave here on Saturday for North China for the same purpose, under the arrangement of the Theater Cultural League.

The Shimpa theatrical troupe, which is now playing at the Nakaza, Osaka, is expected to return to Tokyo at the end of this month. The next local performance is most likely to be given at the Meijiza.

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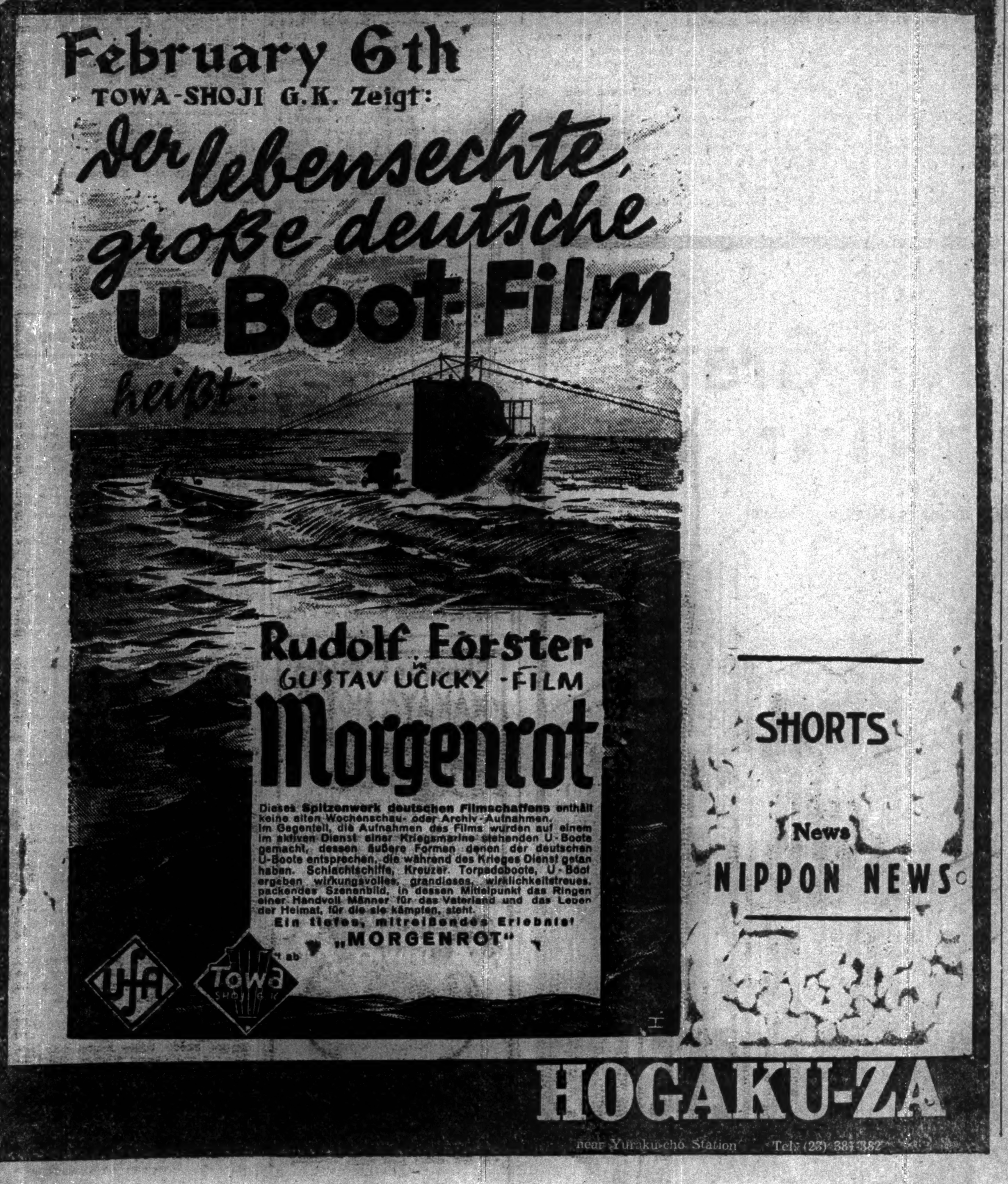

February 6th
TOWA-SHOJI G.K. Zeigt:
der lebensechte, große deutsche U-Boot-Film heißt:
Rudolf Forster
in
GUSTAV UČICKY-FILM
Morgenrot
Dieses Spitzenwerk deutschen Filmschaffens enthält keine alten Wochenschau- oder Archiv-Aufnahmen. Im Gegenteil, die Aufnahmen des Films wurden auf einem im aktiven Dienst einer Kriegsmarine stehenden U-Boote gemacht, dessen äußere Formen denen der deutschen U-Boote entsprechen, die während des Krieges Dienst getan haben. Schlachtschiffe, Kreuzer, Torpedoboote, U-Boot ergeben wirkungsvolles, grandioses, wirklichkeitstreues, packendes Szenenbild, in dessen Mittelpunkt das Ringen einer Handvoll Männer für das Vaterland und das Leben der Heimat, für die sie kämpfen, steht.
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Produced and arranged by Mr. I. Hisamatsu. Music by Mr. G. Sudo
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Produced and arranged by Mr. I. Miki
3. OPERA "Shin Kaguyahime"
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1. "Gekimetsu Igo" (After annihilation) 1 scene
Supported by the Ministry of Navy
Arranged by Mr. T. Sasaki. Stage by Mr. K. Shima
2. "Mantsune Kudamonodonya" 2 scenes
(A wholesale fruit shop Mantsune)
Produced by Mr. G. Hirose. Arranged by Mr. J. Sekiguchi. Stage by Mr. U. Hamada
3. "Gishi Hazama Shinroku" 3 scenes
(One of the famous forty-seven Ronin of the Genroku Era)
Produced by Mr. R. Yukitomo. Arranged by Mr. M. Taniya. Stage by Mr. S. Kondo

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GOVERNMENT PLANS ADDITIONAL CONTROL

Units of Ruling Over Fiber, Chemical Goods and Warehouse Reported

CLOTHING RULE ON WAY

Necessary to Help Point System; Aim Is to Ensure Steady Supply

With the progress of the new economic structure movement which aims at the shifting of Japan's industry from a peacetime setup to wartime, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will order the establishment, in the middle of next month, of additional control associations over fiber and chemical goods as well as warehouses, in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, reports the Miyako.

According to persons close to the Ministry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now speeding up the preparations for the new spinning industrial structure. Officials of the Ministry reportedly consider that the placing of production, distribution and consumption of clothings and clothing materials on a planned basis is prerequisite to the satisfactory operation of the new clothing "point" system, on the ground that the ticket system was applied to daily necessities in an endeavor to maintain their smooth supply.

Debate Control Units Number

Some industrialists urge the establishment of three control associations in this line, while Sanpei Katakura, president of the Nittoh Spinning Company, and others favor a single control plan. Mr. Katakura proposed a single control plan last December at the regular session of the Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

According to his plan, the Fiber Goods Control Association will place under its control all lines of the spinning industry and handle the matters on the production and distribution of clothings. Although no decision has yet been reached by the Commerce and Industry Ministry supporters for a single control plan are now increasing in economic circles.

A complete understanding, however, has already been reached between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and industrial bodies, on the problem of creating a Chemical Goods Control Association. Those that will be controlled by the project include ammonia sulphate, nitro acid, soda, carbide, acetylene and others.

Warehouse Unit Named

The present Japan Warehouse Association which was set up last year under the chairmanship of Shinzo Mitsuhashi, president of the Mitsubishi Warehouse Company, will be reorganized and designated as the legal control association by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Meanwhile, preparations are now being made to form a Toa Fiber Industry Company, an agency to facilitate the advance of fiber dealers to the southern regions, reports the Nikkan Kogyo. The firm will be capitalized at about ¥80,000,000 which is to be supplied by retailers of fiber articles throughout the country.

The plan came up for the dual purpose of relieving those who have been or will be handicapped by the enforcement of the clothing "point" system and improving the supply condition of fiber goods in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

According to the Chugai, wholesalers of rayon products will be reduced to one fifth the present number under the consolidation plan drafted by the Osaka Association of Rayon Textiles Wholesalers. The plan has recently been submitted for approval to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

AUTARCHIC STRUCTURE IN IRON ESTABLISHED

Says Major-General Seiichi Yamada, Director of Military Equipments Bureau

An autarchic structure has already been completed in the iron manufacturing industry of this country, declared Major-General Seiichi Yamada, director of the Military Equipments Bureau of the War Office, at the House of Peers Tuesday. The declaration came in reply to an interpellation by Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, chairman of the board of directors of the Riken Heavy Industries, who emphasized the necessity to expand the iron manufacturing facilities.

Explaining the bill relating to the encouragement of arms manufacture which was taken up for discussion at the House Tuesday, Major-General Yamada said that the bill was introduced to improve the quality of the munitions and to minimize the effects on industry in post-war days.

Dr. Okochi proposed the establishment of a large-size national-policy iron works in the southern regions, saying that the iron manufacturing industry should be placed under State management. He also asked whether the Government was intending to rationalize the arms manufacturing industry through the Industrial Equipments Corporation, which was established late last year under the presidency of Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister.

Major-General Yamada replied that the problem regarding the iron works would be studied in close touch with other governmental offices and that materials for arms manufacture would be placed under the control of the Industrial Equipments Corporation.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.00	−1.40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.50	−0.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.8	−0.40
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.3	+0.10
Government bonds, Kogo 5%	106.15	Same

CIGARETTE OF SOUTH ABOUT TO APPEAR

'Smoke' From Highly Aromatic Tobacco Leaves to Make Debut Soon

Cigarettes made of highly aromatic tobacco leaves recently imported from the South will shortly make their debut in the market as a pleasant surprise to the smoke-famished people of the home-front, it was announced by the Government Monopoly authorities, according to the Kokumin.

Lament over the lack of inexpensive cigarettes has been voiced these days, because of which frugal smokers are forced to buy more expensive articles, and when even such are unobtainable, have no choice but to resort to tobacco.

A brighter prospect was predicted by the Monopoly authorities as follows:

Cigarettes Diminish

"It is hard to understand why the supply of inexpensive cigarettes should be so scarce since their output is maintained at the same level as last year. A quantity of highly aromatic tobacco leaves has recently arrived from the South. These are being speedily blended into cigarettes so that people of the home-front may enjoy them and help with greater energy to bring about the final victory. Only a little more patience is needed, for before long cigarettes made of imported tobacco leaves will make their debut."

The sudden disappearance from the market of cigarettes, soap, shoes and geta (Japanese wooden footgear) is attributed by the Miyako to the circulation of unfounded rumors to the effect that these articles will shortly be placed under a rationing system. With a view to clarifying the situation, the press obtained the following information from the authorities.

No Cigarette Restriction

"No restriction will be instituted on the sale of cigarettes by a ticket system," said Tetsunosuke Yamada, director of the Monopoly Bureau.

He believed that cigarette distribution has seen a marked improvement, since the sale of cigarettes was restricted to one package per person in exchange for an empty package. Apparently a false rumor to the effect that supplies will be limited to six cigarettes per day per person seems to be circulating among the people.

"We prefer to improve the situation by boosting production rather than by cutting the sale," continued the director. "People should go on smoking nonchalantly and not worry about the possibility of a diminished supply."

Rationing Not Planned

In regard to soap, Shigeru Yamamoto, director of the Chemicals Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, said rationing is not planned. He admitted the decline in supply but assured the situation will be dealt with as a rationalized program has been drafted for its production.

"Official price is fixed on whale tallow which is the principal material for soap manufacture, and its allotments to soap makers are mapped out," declared Mr. Yamamoto. "In return, manufacturers are required to produce assigned quantities of different kinds of soap. The shortage in the supply of laundry soap in the past is attributed to the fixing of ceiling prices on soaps. For examples, a cake of toilet soap weighing 25 momme costs 10 sen, and a cake of laundry soap of 50 momme 10 sen too. This has tempted the manufacturers to turn out more toilet soap which required lesser amount of materials and bigger returns."

Better Soap Coming Out

Mr. Yamamoto promised conditions will be rectified as manufacturers are now required to make specified quantities of both kinds. The public can rest assured, he added, that more soap will be produced and the product will be better in quality.

It appears that a section of the public has been hoarding shoes, geta and other footwear fearing the institution of ticket system on their distribution. The authorities affirm that no such measure will be adopted.

Thanks to the soldiers at the Southern front, it will not be long before an abundant supply of Manila hemp will become available in this country. Durable straps for geta can be made of this fiber. It is absolutely foolish of the people to hoard footwear of inferior quality when shortly better quality wares will be forthcoming, concludes the Miyako.

Fur Seals Catch Ruling

A company to control the catch of fur seals will be established, it was declared by Azusa Hiraoka, director of the Fishery Products Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in the House of Representatives Wednesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

"There are many private companies which wish to conduct independently the catch of these sea animals in the northern waters of Japan," said Mr. Hiraoka, "but the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry cannot comply with their wishes because if they were allowed to operate business freely, the companies will indulge in excessive hunting."

MARKET WELCOMES SOUTH BRAIN TRUST

Appointment of Advisers to Occupied Areas Refreshes Exchange

Shares moved up and down nervously in the long-term section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The appointment of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Shozo Murata, former Communications Minister, Hidejiro Nagata, former Overseas Minister and Shigemasa Sunada, a member of the House of Representatives, as political and economic advisers in the Japanese occupied areas in the South was welcomed by all traders. At the same time, the report that Thailand will sever its financial link with Britain and adopt a new gold standard system was received by the same people very warmly. Yet due to lack of substantial materials, most shares in the long-term section fluctuated aimlessly throughout the morning session, although the coal and sugar stocks were quoted higher.

Lack of trading prevented the bourse issue from moving up steadily.

On account of lack of incentive, forced liquidation was conducted from time to time in the afternoon session. Tokyo Exchange did not improve much.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥132.30 in the morning and at ¥132.00 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.0	u1.5	66.5	65.8
Do. new (25)	37.1	u1.4	37.5	37.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)				156.8
Do. new (25)	97.7	u .8	98.7	98.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)				101.2
Do. new (37½)				91.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)				74.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.3	u .3	33.7	33.1
Electro-chemical (50)	60.0	....	60.8	60.7
Ensuiko Sugar (50)				63.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.7	u .1	....	111.3
Do. new (37½)	94.6	u .1	95.0	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	99.9	d .1	101.4	....
Do. new (37½)	85.4	....	85.7	86.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.9	u .8	82.0	82.7
Do. new (25)	54.6	u .4	55.1	56.6
Uraga Dock (50)	134.6	u .7	87.9	88.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.6	d .1	104.2	105.2
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	u .3	76.8	75.1
Iwaki Coal (50)			32.3	32.5
Steel Tube (50)	76.9	u .5	....	77.9
Third Section				
Japan Soda (25)	30.2	d .5	30.6	30.5
Japan Oil (50)	82.1	u .2	82.9	83.7
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.4	....	50.7	51.0
Nichiro Fishery (50)			....	75.3

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.20	106.20	106.20	106.20
Second 5%	106.15	106.15	106.10	106.10
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	132.0	132.1	131.8	132.0
N. Y. K. old	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.8
Do. new	94.4	94.5	94.2	95.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.3	154.3	151.0	154.2
Kanegafuchi, new	97.8	98.0	97.6	97.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.0	91.0	90.6	90.6
Osaka Stock, new	72.0	72.4	71.8	71.8
S. M. Railway	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.3	103.3	103.1	103.1
Hitachi Works	75.7	75.7	75.4	75.4
Japan Steel Tube	76.5	76.5	76.2	76.2
Japan Oil	82.2	82.2	81.9	81.9
Japan Mining	62.9	62.9	60.8	60.8
Manchuria Ind	59.9	59.9	58.3	58.3

LACQUER RULING PLANNED

Product Made in Sphere to Get Unified Control

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in close cooperation with dealers, is planning to place the supply of lacquer produced in the co-prosperity Sphere under the unified control of the East Asia Lacquer Control Company, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Dealers in this country are to form into two district associations. One association will be formed including six prefectures of northeastern Japan, and the remaining in another. The association for northeastern Japan has already been created, and that of western Japan is expected to be formed late this month or early next month.

As the formation of the two associations will inaugurate control over demand and supply of lacquer, keen interest is shown toward their development by business and consumer circles.

Bill Clearings

February 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	155,641	114,080
Balance	27,918	22,594

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Japan Can Set 10 Million-Ton Oil Mark In Sphere, Says Kishi; Laughs at Shortage

If the oil fields in the South are developed by Japan, the total production of petroleum in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would reach the 10,000,000 ton mark within a few years, declared Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in the Diet Tuesday, the Miyako reports.

In reply to an interpellation by Sabu Izuhikari of the Koyu Club, at the meeting of the Southern Regions Development Bank Bill Committee of the House of Peers, in which Mr. Izuhikari asked of the possibility of establishing autarchy of oil in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commerce and Industry Minister said that if the oil fields in Maleya, the Netherlands East Indies, and Burma were developed by the Japanese, the co-prosperity sphere would be able to secure self-sufficiency in oil.

"Perhaps oil would not begin to pour into this country from the South in enormous quantities in the immediate future in view of the current shipping condition in Japan, but I can say with confidence that through the efforts of the Japanese the annual output of oil in the co-prosperity sphere would reach the 10,000,000 ton mark within a few years. The development of the oil fields in the South will be carried out in parallel with the exploitation of petroleum resources in this country. At the same time, Japan will also make extra efforts to increase the domestic production of synthetic oil as well as in Manchoukuo. At any rate, Japan will never suffer from a shortage of gasoline for the prosecution of the war no matter how long it may last," said Minister Kishi.

In reply to Taichi Nakayama of the Kenkyukai, who asked if the high production cost of synthetic oil had not been hampering the development of the synthetic oil industry in Japan, Mr. Kishi said that the Government had raised the price of synthetic oil by some 20 per cent as a means of helping the general synthetic oil manufacturers in this country.

"It is surely necessary to take some steps in lowering the production cost of synthetic oil," the Commerce and Industry Ministry said. "Hitherto the Government has been subsidizing the manufacturers to make up for the high production cost, but at the beginning of the year, the Government introduced a pooling system for the benefit of all synthetic oil producers, and on that occasion, the prices were raised by some 20 per cent."

Industry Chief

Nobusuke Kishi

ECONOMIC SET-BACK TO FOE SEEN HUGE

Loss of Investments in Southwestern Pacific to Drain Enemy's Coffer

The enemy, especially the British Empire will suffer an incalculable economic blow as a result of the loss of the properties invested in the southwestern Pacific, coupled with the suspension of the strategic materials supply from the areas, says the Chugai.

The British Empire whose investments in Europe were lost owing to the clash with Germany and the latter's occupation of France, Poland and other important districts on the Continent was given another blow by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. British assets in Japan and China were placed under the management of the Japanese and Chinese Governments, while properties in Malaya are now controlled by the Japanese Forces on the peninsula.

Australia, India Threatened

If the war theater spreads to Australia, New Zealand and India, British assets and natural resources in these countries will meet with a similar fate. Britain's international merchandise transactions are noted for their unfavorable balance which had been covered by revenues from overseas investments and invisible exports before the start of the European conflict. Enormous amount of overseas investments had played an important role in the financing of British economy and the control of the world's economy.

According to the statistics for the year 1936, British overseas investments totalled £3,240,000,000. Of this 61.1 per cent was put in dominions and the remaining 38.9 per cent in foreign countries, as shown in the following table:
(In £1,000,000)

	Amount	Percentage against the grand total
1. Investments in dominions		
Australia	565	15.6%
New Zealand	146	4.5
India and Ceylon	426	13.5
Canada and Newfoundland	443	13.6
South Africa	248	7.7
Malaya	84	2.6
Others	117	3.6
Total	1,969	61.1
2. Investments in foreign countries		
Europe	236	7.3
South America	667	20.6
U.S.A. and Mexico	133	4.1
Japan and China	94	2.9
Others	129	4.0
Total	1,259	38.9

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STUDY OF FARMING WANTED ADVANCED

Institutes for Research on Agricultural Conditions Asked To Step Up

Advancement of efficiency and the unification of institutes for research on the economic conditions of farmers and their management of farms and other important matters were discussed at the meeting of directors of farmers' condition research offices at the Imperial Agricultural Association office Marunouchi, Tuesday, reports the Asahi.

The Imperial Agricultural Association, desirous of having a better grasp on the real trend of the current economic condition of farmers and farm management, had the directors conduct a thoroughgoing discussion on an improved principle governing future research. Principal points which received attention of the meeting were as follows:

1. Improvement and adjustment of existing research institutes. All provincial farmers' associations to be mobilized under the unified leadership of the Imperial Agricultural Association.

2. The number of investigable farmers' households to be expanded from the present 490 to 1,400. In future all classes of farmers in the country including farmers who are part-time mechanics and those using mechanized equipment on farms will be made objects of research.

3. The Ohtsuki system will be adopted for making researches.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 4
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,117,511
Over Issues	417,511
Deposits	688,907
Loans	612,617

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URGES UTILIZATION OF CAPTURED SHIPS

Chugai Shogyo Stresses Enemy Vessels Must Be Used to Transport Goods

Captured enemy ships must be utilized to the fullest extent for the transportation of raw materials from the South to Japan, says the Chugai Shogyo.

According to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on January 10, the vessels of enemy countries captured by the Japanese Navy since the start of the War of Greater East Asia amounted to 171,000 tons, and the capture of enemy vessels totaling 25,000 tons in the waters around the Dutch colony was announced by the Navy later. Therefore large ocean-going enemy ships totaling more than [illegible] tons are at the disposal of Japan today. Of the enemy craft demolished by the Japanese Navy and Army so far, some can be salvaged and put once more into service.

These enemy vessels, large and small, must be utilized to the fullest extent for the transportation of goods from the South to Japan and vice versa.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939 all the German and Italian vessels disappeared from East Asian waters. At about the same time, Britain withdrew its ships from the same waters, putting unwillingly the rights and interests of commerce over the vast waters of East Asia in the hands of the Japanese and Dutch.

According to a survey by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4,250,000 tons of vessels were operating in East Asian waters at the end of 1938. Leading shipping corporations in East Asia at that time were the K.P.M., the Java-China Shipping Company, the Butterfield-Swire and the Jardine-Matheson besides the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., and other large shipping corporations in this country.

The start of the War of Greater East Asia, however, put out of commission most of the ships owned by the Dutch shipping corporations, causing a shortage of shipping in East Asia. It is difficult to mention definitely at present just how much tonnage Japan needs for the smooth transportation of cargoes and passengers in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, because it is absolutely impossible to predict where the War of Greater East Asia will stop and what course the current European War will assume.

In addition, the acquisition of merchant ships for military purposes must be taken into consideration. Toward the end of last year, the Japan Economic Federation declared that Japan had to secure 1,500,000 tons of ships at least for the transportation of goods in the co-prosperity sphere.

In order to work out how much shipping tonnage Japan will need in the future, the following four points must be borne in mind:

1. The transportation of goods among all the member countries of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere including India, Australia and New Zealand.

2. The coastal service for all countries in the sphere.

3. Commerce between the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and other major economic zones in the world after the conclusion of World War II.

4. The acquisition of merchant ships for military purposes.

Attention is also called to the fact that the shipping of rice from French Indo-China and Thailand to Japan and China in the future will need a considerable tonnage of shipping, that the importation of bauxite from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies will also need a great number of craft constantly and that trade between Japan and China and Japan and Manchoukuo as well as the shipping of goods in the coastal waters of Japan are bound to increase by leaps and bounds in the near future.

All the vital materials produced in the South must be shipped to Japan by any means. At the same time, the goods turned out in the southwestern Pacific area, which are not considered so vital for the defense and industry of this country, may have to be shipped by Japanese vessels in some cases in order to maintain the economic set-up of the countries in the southern regions as secure as ever, says the paper.

Priorities Planned To Firms Producing Tools for S. Area

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is considering to give priorities in the distribution of materials to those who manufacture the machines and tools necessary for the development of the South, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. The demand for such machines and tools as drilling and boring machines, lumber machines and agricultural instruments of various kinds in this country is expected to increase remarkably in the near future as the development projects in the South progress further. In view of the fact that the development of natural resources in the South is the most fundamental job to be done by Japan for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the authorities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry wish to do their best for manufacturers of such machines and tools.

PEOPLE'S BANK FIXES PLAN TO HELP AIR RAID VICTIMS

¥2,000 Limited for Period of 3 Years at 6.6 Per Cent Interest Per Annum

The People's Bank, in consonance with the Government's Emergency Finance Policy will accommodate loans at low interest rates to people who might become direct or indirect victims of enemy air raid, reports the Asahi.

Rules for the working plan in question have now been formulated, revealing that loans for such purpose will be given at the interest rate of 6.6 per cent per annum which is considerably lower than the normal rate of eight per cent. Qualification for borrowers, purpose and amount of loans, etc. are specified as follows:

1. Borrower's qualification: Direct or indirect victims of air raid.

2. Purpose of loan: For enabling sufferers to be rehabilitated, to regain work, and for the reconstruction of dwelling houses.

3. Limit and term of loan: Amount limited to ¥2,000 for the period of three years. One guarantor required instead of two for normal loan.

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MORE CHOSEN ANTHRACITE

Government-General Intending to Double Export to Manchoukuo

The Government-General of Chosen is believed intending to double exports of anthracite to Manchoukuo in 1942 as the demand for it is mounting, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

It is reported that Manchoukuo, after long years of research, has successfully discovered means of using Chosen anthracite. To continue the study, the Manchoukuo Government intends to send economic officials to Chosen for further investigation and research on a better use for anthracite.

A reliable source also reports that an agreement has been reached between the Chosen Government-General and the Government of Manchoukuo for bartering Chosen se briquette with Manchurian pitch. To facilitate the shipments between the two Governments the authorities concerned are negotiating for the simplification of customs regulations, reports the same paper.

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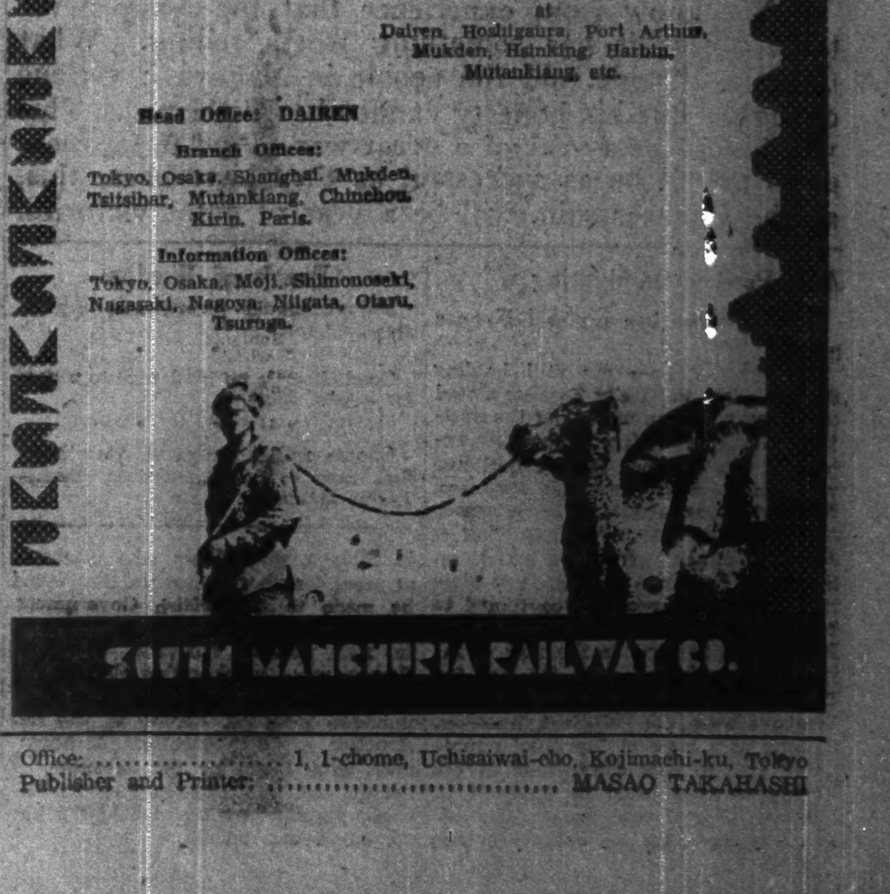

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1942

The Fuehrer's Speech

The speech of Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Sportpalast, Berlin, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of his accession to power has been transmitted here almost in its full form and carried in our last Sunday's issue. His speech, in which the causes of the present war were set forth in clearer terms than ever before, the course of the Reich's Soviet campaign described, and the achievements of the National Socialist party reviewed, is deserving of more than passing attention. The very storm it has caused in the "democracies" and the countries allied with them is evidence of the fact that the Fuehrer's thrusts have gone home to those whose conscience must be probed for the cause of the state of international unrest that prevailed through the post-Versailles period until it led to the present world-wide cataclysm.

In the course of his speech the Fuehrer took occasion to pay his tribute to the achievement of Japanese arms in East Asia. "What the Japanese alone were achieving in the East cannot even be estimated," he said. He acknowledges in plain language what the Reich owes to her Allies. Germany today is nothing like what she was in the first World War. Germany's mastery over the European continent remains unshaken.

Of the outlook of the war itself the Fuehrer seemed supremely confident. "In a few weeks," he said, "the winter will be over . . . The ice will melt and the hour will come when the soil will be hard and firm so that the German soldier can operate again. New arms will be moved to the front and we shall strike again." "On this January 30," he continued, "I can tell you only this: How this war will end, I do not know. When the war will be over I do not know. But one thing I do know: Wherever the enemy will appear, we shall beat him this year as before. It will again be a year of great victories."

It is honestly spoken. It would be impossible to venture any prophecy at this stage as to the extent to which the present war will spread. Nor would it be possible to predict how long it will last. But as far as the War for Greater East Asia is concerned it is important to note what Japan has achieved in the initial stage of the war. In spite of all American and British attempts to belittle the effect of the Japanese successes so far, their importance can never be denied. The truth of the saying that well begun is half finished must apply to war as to other things of life.

The advantage that Japan has gained by her initial successes is not likely to be lost. It is true that such successes diminish in their scale when weighed in terms of the whole strategy involved in the present war. Nevertheless, it would be indeed poor military strategists who fail to turn their initial success to the utmost advantage. It is a fact plain as day that Japan's strategic moves are being pushed on in many directions on the bases of the advantage clinched in the opening stage of the war.

In this connection it is of importance to note what Captain Hideo Hiraide, the Navy spokesman, speaking in Nagoya last Sunday, told the great assembly of people who had come to hear more about the Navy and the war. This Navy officer, always very frank, again met the general expectations by telling his audience very openly where the Imperial Navy stood regarding this war. It might be supposed, he said, that when we have disposed of the enemy's fighting equipment and armaments, we should just sit back and guard our own ground until the enemy, re-armed, re-equipped and reinforced, should come back for renewed argument. We shall do nothing of the sort, declared the Navy spokesman. "We shall go forth and fight on until the ultimate end is attained." "Japan's war aim," he explained, "is to wipe both the United States and Britain off the map."

We know from experience that the Navy never talks unless it has something worth telling. What Captain Hiraide told the people in Nagoya is serious enough. But his honesty cannot be questioned. This will indeed be a year of a great war. And if Japanese arms are to be as successful as they have been, this, as the Fuehrer said, will be a year of great victories.

Axis Powers Dominating Situation on All Fronts

D.N.B.

The Axis Powers are still holding the initiative, the Daily Express stated on January 17 in a review of the military situation. After Churchill expressed this opinion, Hitler's initiative was reinforced by that of the Japanese. Singapore was about to be besieged, and Australia was even expecting a Japanese attack before the attack on Singapore had been started. But Malta and Great Britain also continued to be dangerously menaced. All Great Britain had to show in the way of initiative was the effort to increase the British production of armaments. Weapons were not sufficient, however, as long as a state of "spiritual unpreparedness" persists everywhere in the Empire such as could be observed in Malaya. There were people who offered apologies for the military events in Malaya, and others who discussed at great length the excuses that could be made to the British Government. England certainly did not need excuses for such reverses however. The Axis Powers were collaborating closely, and Malaya was only the beginning of their immense program, aiming at the destruction of their enemies. If Singapore were taken by the Japanese, or simply cut off from its communications, the Japanese woud hold the key to the South Pacific.

Pearls of Wisdom

Reason should direct, and appetite obey.—Cicero

• • •

Good cheer is no hindrance to a good life.—Aristippus

• • •

Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.—Tyrius Maximus

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JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Love of Simplicity

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

One of the characteristic Japanese traits of which we may justly be proud and for which we should be eternally grateful is love of simplicity in the mode of living. It is shown in the typical Japanese architecture, clothing and food. The Japanese may live at a stretch on nothing but rice and salted plums, which, if you add to them a little fish and some vegetable scraps, will make a meal not unsuitable for a nobleman's table. For instruments of eating we require only a pair of wooden chopsticks and a bamboo leaf for a dish, both of which may cost a penny and no more.

We want neither knife and fork nor spoons, large or small. We may easily do without the so-called tea and coffee, served boiling hot with milk and sugar. (The beverage thus taken is only a grotesque medicine, for the tea which the pure Japanese taste delights in is the native-grown green tea whose natural flavor is best extracted by plain tepid water without the addition of any ulterior relish.) Nor do we crave the flesh of four-legged animals or of winged fowls, any milk food, even eggs. At least our forbears did not—those gallant warriors of old who climbed craggy mountains in their heavy coats of mail, or who produced those priceless things of beauty or trenchant swords now worth their weight in gold.

This is a source of great additional strength to the Japanese in an exigent hour like now when we bear a heavy load of duty imposed by the need of the State. You may imagine the severe odds which beset the enemy who in order to fight must have elaborately prepared food plus stimulating beverages like tea and coffee, even wine and champagne, and who requires various tools and instruments of eating including knife, fork, etc. In this matter alone our adversaries may be said to stand foredoomed to failure in their battle with Japanese soldiers.

Ideal of Tea Room

Japanese clothing proper is made of cotton, silk or hemp, and our ancestors till a generation or two ago did not use the hide or wool of any animal, let alone the bird's plumage. Shells and stone, silver and gold and other materials, soft and hard which are now much used in making buttons and buckles, frills, brocades and sashes, and other sartorial ornaments and accessories, were all of foreign origin. Japanese clothes proper are extremely simple in substance and cut, compared with the Occidental or the Chinese.

The same may be said about architecture. The quintessence of the Japanese house is in the thatched roof covering the so-called tea room which is almost majestic in its simplicity, in its freedom from unneedful spaces or encumbrances. Compared with the splendor of Buddhist fane or the size of a modern skyscraper, it may seem like the primitive hut of savages. But if it is put to the test of comfort, beauty or taste, anyone at all endowed with the sense of fitness of things will be impressed with its transcendental charm, that is, its exquisite simplicity in complete harmony with the spirit of nature. Modern Japanese houses, especially those in cities, are being made larger and more complex while materials other than wood are being increasingly used, and yet you will find in every Japanese-style house something of the traditional ideal of the simple "tea room" beauty embodied in some form or other.

Simple Not So Simple

This idealization of simplicity, as well seen in all Japanese arts and literature as in the style of everyday life, may be misinterpreted by crude uninitiated people as evidence of poverty or of an undeveloped or semi-developed stage of civilization. I remember reading in a certain Western book of philosophy how "progress" is defined as a state of development from "the simple to the complex" or from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. Such an idea is entirely at variance with the first principle of Japanese aestheticism. For such is the idea of the unregenerate mind that thinks that white is a less interesting color than red or purple, or that the bon bon and ginger all make better food than plain rice and salted plums.

To realize the charm of simplicity—its power and beauty—requires the maturity of adulthood. It is a cultivated art, an acquired taste. Only the thoroughly healthy body demands simple food, so does the thoroughly healthy mind find joy in the simplest phenomena of nature—sun, moon and flowers. To the urban fools, "long in city pent," there is perhaps no pleasure like eating and drinking amain, or wandering about the lamplit streets, or kicking and romping to the jazz band of hectic dance-halls. But they will get over it in time, as the child from the measles, let us hope, and begin to look for something better or more significant.

Zen Buddhism

The happiest man has been defined as one who "can keep himself the quietest." It implies a state of contentment, of grateful acceptance of gifts of nature, or a condition of mind in which one may see things, good and bad, in right perspective, and may taste the true flavor of things one eats, hear the music of nature's sound—of the wind soughing through the pines, or the wavelets lapping the shore, or see beauty in the common, little things. It is a state of mind best able to see one's own safety, and consequently also danger, when it is approaching—a state therefore in which one may cherish one's soul in tranquility. Such mentality belongs to those who have discovered the secret of simplicity in living, physical and spiritual, and it is in large measure possessed by the Japanese.

How has the Japanese acquired this beatific quality? It is partly in the very genius of the race, due to the benign influence of clime and climate. But if anything has helped more than any other single factor to foster and accentuate it, I think it is Zen Buddhism which was introduced into this country in the Kamakura Period, about 800 years ago. What is Zen? It is a question one may answer by mentioning this and that book which are many, but one definition is found in the word "Quietism"—quiet in thought, quiet in manners, quiet in taste, quiet in colors. Suffice it here to cite some concrete examples of "quiet" in which Zen delights.

Sources of Japanese Arts

It prefers black and white "sumie" pictures to oil paintings heavily laden with gaudy colors.

It prefers sitting or squatting in quiet contemplation to indulging in loud arguments with doctors of theology.

It prefers the mountains where the saints used to pray to, the spacious cathedral filled with the smoke of incense and candles and noisy prayers.

It prefers silence to sermons.

It prefers the four-and-a-half-mat tea-room to the prince's palace.

It prefers a single spray of blossoms to a dazzling garland of many flowers.

It prefers simple food to the epicurean fare of a gourmand.

It is wellknown that such arts as Chanoyu and Flower Arrangement and "sumie" pictures had been derived from or inspired by the cult of Zen. Because of its very nature Zen teaching made the greatest appeal to the minds of the Samurai who were in ascendancy during the Kamakura Period, so that in due course the ideal of Zen has been merged into the ideal of Samuraihood. As they were the leaders of thought and moulders of fashions as well as administrators of the State, their life and character shed a profound influence on those of the whole people from highest to lowest, till the spirit of Zen permeated the entire strata of the nation, discernible in the smallest, often most unexpected, details of life.

Many foreign customs, fashions, and doctrines have since entered this coun-

(Continued on Page 4)

Publications Received

'Burma for Burmans'

DOBAMA By Amar Lahiri. Translated into Japanese by Katsuji Yabuki. 12mo 300 pp. Maps and photographs. Published by Kohu Kan, Tokyo . . . ¥1.80.

Familiar to the readers of the Japan Times and Advertiser is the by-line Amar Lahiri whose contributions on India and Burma which have appeared on these pages from time to time have brought to light many interesting but heretofore comparatively unknown phases of Southern regions. Born in Bengal, the author is familiar with that part of India which played an important role in the makeup of contemporary India. Many tales of heroism come from that part of the country which borders Burma now receiving considerable attention due to its determination to break the shackles of British domination.

Mr. Lahiri knows his India and Burma by virtue of birth in the former and long residence in the latter. For many years he was connected with newspaper work in Rangoon, the city now being subjected to severe Japanese bombing and facing imminent capture by the Imperial troops. Associating intimately with the present leaders of Burma, author Lahiri has gained close contact with the real conditions existing in that part of the world and also to fathom the sentiments and aspirations of these oppressed people who look to Japan for help and guidance.

Familiar Password

It is timely that this book makes its appearance at this critical time when Burma is about to be liberated from the years of British misrule. As the title suggests "Dobama" means in native parlance "Burma for Burmans" and it is a familiar password among the intellectuals of that country.

Despite the increasing interest noted in this country toward Burma and the Burmans, there has been very little or practically no material available for the average reader. The present publication fulfills that gap by bringing to light the history, culture, race, and customs of Burma. To a surprising degree, the reader will notice the similarities between the people of Japan and that country. And after finishing the volume, he will most likely conclude that after all there is not much difference between the two countries except that Japan has been fortunate in not being made a subject nation by the Western imperialists.

Opening the first chapter with the historical outline of Burma's progress in relation to her neighbors, the author unfolds systematically the political, economic, and cultural aspects of that nation. Finally the book goes into a long but most illuminating discussion as to the present political unrest following the rise of the desire to free itself from British tyranny.

Burma's rise into prominence began with the progress of the China Affair when America and Britain forced the construction of the now defunct Burma arms supply route for the Chungking Government. Since then it has become the cynosure of the world. Now that this country is about to chase the British imperialists out of that region, the Burmese people are destined to play an important role in the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with its rich natural resources.

Attractively Edited

There is no doubt that this volume written by one of the few men in Japan who knows the inside of Burma will go a long way in opening the eyes of the Japanese to the immense possibilities lying before them after putting that country on its own feet. Since its publication toward the close of last year, the book is reported to be selling fast and it has already gone into its second edition which is considered unusual for this type of reading.

Made doubly interesting by insertions of many striking photographs of Burmese scenery by Hiroshi Fukushima and Denjiro Hasegawa, "Dobama" is an attractively edited paper-bound book. It was originally written in English and rendered into flowing Japanese by Katsuji Yabuki, the editor of Tourist, himself a good writer of English.—(G. M.)

JAPAN'S CENTURY-OLD RELATIONS WITH CHINA, SOUTH SEAS CLARIFIED

From Olden Times, Cooperation Among Asiatic Nations Stressed by Many Celebrated Scholars

By YOSHITARO HIRANO

Part I

Nippon

The development of civilization in Japan in the later Middle Ages, as exemplified in the artistic splendor and magnificence of the Momoyama era, owed much to the absorption of the Chinese civilization. After the 13th year of Tenmon (1544), Japan obtained valuable knowledge from the Spanish and Dutch technique. With these newly acquired assets, its power, built up from the days of the Kamakura Period, enabled it to advance into Annam, Cambodia, Luzon and Jacatra, and burst in upon those countries with the overwhelming force of an avalanche.

Suminokura Ryoi (1554-1615), famed in the past, as the builder of the Hozu River crossed seas to Tonking in Indo-China, Cochin China, Cambodia and Luzon in a "Goshuinsen" or Red Seal Boat, and engaged in trade with these overseas regions, the vessels being so called in virtue of the possession of the official license, permitting them to trade overseas.

In Indo-China in those days there were Japanese towns at Tourane, Faifo and one in Cambodia at Pinyhalu on the upper reaches of the Mekong River near Pnom-penh. In addition to these, there were others in existence outside the walled city of Ayut'ia, the seat of the Royal Government and Castle; in the outskirts of Manila in Luzon, at Batavia in Java and at Amboina in the Island of Moluccas in the East Indies, far away across the equator in the South Pacific.

To avoid the aggressive propagation of religion carried on by Portuguese and Spanish missionaries Japan enforced an exclusion policy in the 13th year of Kan-ei (1636), with the result that its overseas commerce suffered and its trade became limited solely to the domestic market which quickly experienced very considerable development. During the Genroku (1688-1703) and Kyoho (1716-1735) Eras, however, when Japan's internal economy attained its zenith of prosperity, Japanese did not abandon their interest in the great world outside. Indeed, they never did so at any time.

In proof of this, we find interesting records left by an interpreter of those days, named Nishikawa Joken (1648-1724). He produced certain works in book form, one being entitled Kai Tsusho Ko (Studies of Trade with Alien Countries) and the other, Shijunikoku Jinbutsu Zusetsu (Illustrative Explanations of Men of Forty-Two Countries). The former was brought out in the 8th year of Genroku (1695) and the latter in the 5th year of Kyoho (1720). The first describes the products, customs and manners of the South Seas, while the second with the aid of illustrations deals with the peoples of these various lands. This particular work covers the natives of Luzon, Tonking and Java, the "Takasago Race" (aborigines) in Taiwan, as well as those more distant in India, Africa and Europe. In the book are illustrations of each of the peoples mentioned. At that time, the present ethnology and racial science were still practically unknown and, as a consequence, the word "race" was not as yet in use, but the term "jinbutsu" or men, was employed to represent the seme idea.

Brings Political Refugees

The work in question also gives full details of the difference between the construction of Nanking and Fuchow boats, the latter of which, already as early as this, visited Nagasaki, and sailed between there and as far away as Luzon and Annam. Not only were they engaged in trade with these regions carrying merchandise but at the same time brought a fairly large number of Chinese political refugees as passengers to Cochin-China in the period covering the closing years of the Ming Dynasty and the early ones of the Ts'ing Dynasty.

Many Chinese merchants and other Chinese availed themselves of these boats. On the other hand Chinese junks carried members of the T'ien-ti Hui (Heaven-Earth League) a secret Chinese society in China, the South Seas and India, in widely separated places, enabling in that manner these elements in China Proper and the South Seas to keep more closely in touch with one another.

In the century succeeding Japan's enforcement of its policy of seclusion, Portugal, Spain, Holland, France and Britain occupied successively various places in the Orient so that their power and influence became very great and extensive and, indeed, seemed almost irresistible.

Noted Public-Spirited Worker

Under the impact of the serious situation thus created, a new forward movement developed even in the heart of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The noted public-spirited worker and scholar Sato Shinen (1769-1850) constituted one of the strongest exponents of this policy and in point of fact actually assumed the leadership.

He published a book entitled Bokai Saku (Sea Defense Measures) in the 5th year of Bunka (1808), in which he earnestly proclaimed the necessity for adopting counter-measures to meet the advance of the West, which was closing in on the Pacific like a raging flood. In order to achieve this object he set forth a practical scheme, under which seafaring men were to be dispatched from the Bonin Islands to the Philippines.

Luzon was to be the base of their operations after the development had been carried out of the various islands and those lying to the south of Java, and Borneo had been brought into the Japanese sphere. He further insisted that after this had been accomplished Japan should endeavor to foster relations with the foreign countries concerned, on the basis of mutual benefit. From this standpoint, he reached the conclusion that, if so, no Western country, however greedy and bellicose, would ever dare to thrust its tentacles into the Orient.

Sato Shinen was a scholar of great erudition, and thoroughly conversant with the world situation at the time, its geography and internal economy. His far-sightedness, however, aroused the displeasure of the Tokugawa Shogunate and together with such distinguished scholars and public leaders as Takano Choyei (1804-1850) and Watanabe Kazan (1793-1841), he had to endure persecution at the hands of the authorities. Turning to the north, Sato Shinen stressed the necessity of occupying Kamchatka and Karafuto, as a countermeasure to the southward advance of Russia at the same time urging the exploitation and control of the north and south as a means to check the eastward encroachment of Britain.

As a scholar, he has had great influence in many directions since the closing years of the Tokugawa Shogunate, through the Meiji Era up to the present time. Indeed, he enjoys today considerable attention and admiration for his high character and for his prudent and pertinent theories and policy. To be brief, it is not too much to say, that Sato Shinen is one of the few men to whom the mind naturally reverts and whose history is recalled for closer examination.

The essential point in his work in question was the method of sea defense conceived by him. As the title of the book indicates, it treats mainly with military measures as the means of achievement.

Writer Inspired

There is to be found another noteworthy point in his work and certainly an important one, for he discloses that, even at the time when the Tokugawa Shogunate had as yet not begun to betray any signs of insecurity or disintegration, he already had perceived a gleam of the modern force of enlightenment far on the distant horizon; and this was as early as 1808. In taking this long-sighted view the writer was inspired by a bold and penetrating course of reasoning entirely his own.

Sato Shinen was leading champion of the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse. He advocated trade with Java and other lands and also a reciprocal exchange of trade benefits through the formation of ties of friendship. In all his advocacy he was so plainly actuated by the noble motive of promoting the mutual advantage of East Asia, as is evident from his above-mentioned work. His conception, however, failed to advance any definite theory for the organization, as now propounded, for the establishment of a Greater East Asia for the East Asiatics.

Coming later to the early years of Meiji, when with the Imperial Restoration the internal government was reformed and the first steps were taken toward industrialization, we meet with a distinguished international idealist in the person of Tarui-Tokichi (1850-1922). This notable scholar produced in the 18th year of Meiji his Daito Gappo Ron (Treatise on the Greater Eastern Commonwealth) which cannot be called the work of an idealist prophet, but rather of the advocate of a realistic policy.

View Is Mistaken

There are many who seem to be under the impression that such an idea and formula as a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a brand-new product of the present day or, at least, as only one which has suddenly come to the fore in recent years. This view is mistaken, and is only the idea of persons ignorant of the history of Japan and of the idea's existing after the advent of the Meiji Era.

It is time that Tarui Tokichi's conception of the so-called Greater Eastern Commonwealth does not attain the level of the bloc theory, as at present advocated. The difference is, however, a matter of degree; and in any case, the fact cannot be denied that few, if any, possessed the same originality of thought, the more so when we think that he developed so advanced and enlightened an idea as a Greater Eastern Commonwealth at so early a date. His genius organized as early as in the 15th year of Meiji (1882) the so-called Asian Social Party and raised the slogans of "Common Possession of Nature's Assets," "Cooperation Society," "Common Education of Children" and "Observance of Eugenics."

With such slogans, he endeavored to erect such an Eastern civilization as would differ from the Western. Consistently actuated by this desire, he took special care to add the word Toyo (Orient) to the designation of his organization and to his other cultural activities. From these and many similar instances we cannot fail to discern how richly he was endowed with both originality and foresight; a fact which certainly merits our keenest interest.

Tarui's theory of a Greater Eastern Commonwealth found its inspiration in his longing to help to emancipate the Asiatic peoples from the shackles of "Western" domination and thus to raise them again to power and prosperity from their existing state of decline. In this respect he was in line with Sato Shinen and all the other great idealists of the Meiji Era.

Cooperation Stressed

To go closer into his theory it would be as well to give the following leading points:

"The various Asiatic nations should first be liberated from the restraint and control of the Westerners, enabling each to become an independent state. Next, these emancipated Asiatic countries should organize themselves into one big league so as to serve as a common front for the defense of East Asia as a whole. As a first preliminary to that end, the Japanese and Chinese people as the two major nations in East Asia should cooperate and unite to aid the less advanced Asiatic nations in breaking away from the bondage of 'Western' domination. All the Asiatic nations should maintain friendly relations with one another, help and assist one another in times of stress and go hand in hand in a spirit of fellowship. Then only will permanent peace be insured for the Orient."

It was his firm conviction that Asia as a whole, with its rich and fertile soil and large population, was destined to attain prosperity some time or other by the strength of its manpower and natural resources, in which he showed his clear grasp of the Oriental problem. No one, indeed, will gainsay that his long-range views and foresight stand out as a bright and radiant chapter in the annals of the Meiji Era.

Conscious of Impending Danger

Just at this time Britain invaded Burma, took Hongkong and procured a lease of Kowloon, while France occupied Annam, wrested from Thailand a part of the latter's territory and leased Kwanchow Bay. Such, then, was the situation in the Orient, in face of which the Japanese were beginning to be impressed with the fear that the whole of Asia was on the point of being swallowed up by the Westerners. In other words, the nation was becoming acutely conscious of the impending danger, with which the situation was fraught.

Under such circumstances, therefore, it was the constant thought of leading men of perception and progressive view in Asia, no matter of what nation they were, that the Asiatic people could best counteract the alien invasion through combination, and thus to restore prosperity to the existing state of decline.

Such was the situation when Japan carried out the reform of its national polity through the Imperial Restoration. Japan reformed its land system and then abolished feudalism and the feudal castes.

(To Be Continued)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Beware of the Facts

To the Editor:

American propagandists love to dwell on the ill-considered theme that the Japanese military are in the saddle, ordering their people to do the dirty work of fighting. When the China Affair broke out in July, 1937, those amateur propagandists told their people that Japan would collapse economically within half a year and that Japanese military forces in China would be turning tail in a short while.

But as the Japanese Forces fought on longer than American predictions had foretold and continued to drive back the Chungking troops into the hinterland of China, they hurriedly revised their version and asserted that the Japanese were biting off more than they could chew. The fact is, however, that the Japanese not only have showed no sign of toothache or bellyache but have kept battering at the Chungking troops throughout China as vigorously as ever.

All American publicists were puzzled at the mystery of Japan's economic power. American economists offered free service to these manipulators of public opinion; they got busy making an investigation into the economic potentiality of Japan and came to a rash conclusion that Japan could not continue the war more than four years. They led their public to believe that Japan's economic resources would be exhausted by the middle of 1941.

This hasty conclusion perfectly fits in with reports from the so-called veteran correspondents in East Asia for American papers. Probably influenced by such distorted information, the American Government gradually stiffened its attitude toward Japan. In January, 1940, the United States abrogated its trade treaty with Japan and refused to conclude a modus vivendi.

The hostility of the United States toward Japan grew more apparent during the course of 1940-41. The United States sponsored the so-called ABCD encirclement front against Japan in a feeble attempt to strangulate it economically and militarily. The United States did everything in its power to drag Japan out of China where Japan had engaged in costly fighting for more than four years.

With peace at heart, however, Japan proposed to settle Pacific problems with the United States through diplomatic negotiations. But the latter looked on this as a sure sign of Japan's weakness, and gradually led Japan to the brink of war through its anti-Japanese moves in East Asia. War was inevitable to sensible and sober minds. Surely enough, it did come on December 8, 1941.

Why do the innocent American people have to let their sons fight the Japanese? The answer is obvious. Their amateur propagandists who did not know what they were talking about committed a criminal act of leading them on the single road to war. To save their own face, they are now telling their public that the Japanese people are fighting the Americans against their will under the command of the military. Could this be true? Certainly not. The war results speak eloquently for themselves.

The mainstay of the American Pacific fleet now rests in its nest, Pearl Harbor, in ruins, while General Douglas MacArthur's troops are breathing their last in Bataan Peninsula under the terrific impact of Japanese attacks. As the last day of Singapore draws near, the deafening roar of Japanese bombings and shellings are tolling the death knell of American and British influence in East Asia. And remember that this is happening after Japan has fought for four long years in China.

Commander Winfield Cunningham of the American Marine Corps at Wake Island who was brought to Japan as a prisoner of war stated in an interview that the American people had underestimated the potential strength of Japan. Yes, the Americans have underestimated, and continue to underestimate, Japan's fighting strength and economic power.

With newly-acquired resources in occupied territories, Japan can continue fighting until its enemies are crushed. A glance at East Asia finds the Rising Sun flag over Malaya, the Philippines, British Borneo, New Guinea, New Britain, Celebes and so forth. This is only the beginning of the Pacific conflict. JAPAN MARCHES ON.

S.T.

Tokyo, February 3, 1942.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KOKORO (The Mind)

1914

By SOSEKI NATSUME

Sensei and I

I first became acquainted with Sensei one summer at Kamakura. I call him Sensei (Teacher) for the simple reason that this is the way I used to address him. In fact, this seems more natural to me than to refer to him by his surname.

Subsequently, upon my return to Tokyo, I had numerous occasions to visit him at his home. I also met his beautiful wife. Once every month Sensei went to the cemetery at Zoshigaya to pray for the soul of a departed friend who had been buried there. Why he did so and who this dead friend was, he did not tell me. "I am a lonely man," he said, and smiled in a wistful sort of way.

Sensei was a college-bred man. To me, a college student, this fact was easily discernible. Yet, though he was a man possessed of an amazing talent, somehow he had not taken an active part in the affairs of his contemporary world. As one, however, who was constant to a single individual without saying much, he seemed to me greater by far than the great professors who served as my academic instructors. He said: "Love is a sin, and it is sacred." Again: "You should not place too deep a trust in me." Though I could not understand what precisely he meant by these sayings, my acquaintance with him and his family gradually ripened, in the meantime, into a warm friendship.

Guidance and Instruction

When my father, who suffered from a kidney ailment, grew worse and I decided to make a short visit to my native province, Sensei spoke to me kindly, suggesting many precautionary measures to be taken against the disease. My father's condition, however, did not prove to be serious. When I returned to Tokyo I found that the time set for submitting my graduation thesis had almost expired. For the preparation of this thesis, also, I received much guidance and instruction from Sensei.

Fortunately I was able to graduate from the university. I then returned to my native province, though of course it was not with the intention of living permanently in the country, but for the purpose of reporting the fact of my graduation and of inquiring after my father's condition.

My Parents and I

My father was in better spirits than I had anticipated. He attended to such matters as deciding the day on which my graduation party should be given. But before that day had yet arrived, something very grave indeed occurred: the reported illness of the Emperor Meiji. This event, which was quickly made known throughout Japan through the newspapers, had the effect of dissipating all thoughts of a mere graduation party in a country home, like specks of dust blown away by a great gust of wind.

"I think we should forego our plans out of deference to the Emperor," said my father. He remained silent after that and seemed to contemplate his own illness. Every day he waited for the newspaper to arrive and was the first to read it. "Here! Read this," he would say. "The paper is again full of reports today about the Tenshi-sama." My father always referred to the Emperor as Tenshi-sama (literally, Son of Heaven). "It is an irreverent thing to say, but the Tenshi-sama's illness is probably similar to mine, don't you think?"

My father's spirits gradually declined. And when the Emperor's demise was reported, he held the newspaper in his hand and said: "Oh! Oh! The Tenshi-sama has at last left for another world. Myself, too. . . ." He did not finish the sentence.

After that my father had frequent fainting spells. There was no hope for him. All our relatives were summoned and kept vigil at his bedside. I had meanwhile written to Sensei every day, without fail, regarding my father's condition. And in order to set the members of my family at ease, I also wrote, asking him—though I knew this was an unreasonable request—to assist me in securing a position. Sensei's reply did not arrive for a long time.

Receives Great Shock

Finally a letter came, a thick, voluminous one. It contained nothing in the nature of an answer to my request. It dealt with something far more important. I withdrew for a brief interval from my father's room, where a crisis seemed to arrive at any moment, and was about to glance through the letter when of a sudden I turned to the last paragraph and received a great shock. It said: "By the time this letter reaches you I shall no longer be of this world. I shall already be dead."

My father, to me, was a father in the physical sense. But Sensei was my spiritual father. The spirit of that lonely Sensei, though I could not fathom it, had challenged my mind; had even penetrated deeply into my heart. And this was the man who had chosen to seek sudden death. The things he had said which I could not grasp and their seeming association with something dark in his own past, were, to me, entirely irrelevant now.

All that mattered, and concerning which I wanted to know, was his immediate welfare. I ran like mad to the railway station. I scribbled a note to my mother on a scrap of paper, against the wall of the station, and leaped upon a train bound for Tokyo, leaving my father who was nearing his end, and began once more, from the beginning, to read Sensei's letter. The contents were as follows:

(To Be Continued)

QUALITIES OF THE GREAT

To dwell in the wide house of the world; to stand in true attitude therein; to walk in the wide path of men; in success, to share one's principles with the people; in failure, to live them out alone; to be incorruptible by riches or honor, unchangeable by poverty, unmoved by perils or power; these I call the qualities of a great man.